Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CXLVI.—NO. 4. NEWPORT, R. I., JULY 4, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER 8,179.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 26, Order Sons of St. George, Wm. F. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees, Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6098, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7611, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

Serious Accident.

Miss Sally Anthony, while driving on Bellevue avenue Wednesday afternoon, was run into by an automobile and seriously injured, at the corner of Ruggles avenue. She was thrown to the ground and the buggy was completely demolished. Mr. Austin Gray son of Judge Gray of New York, was the chauffeur of the automobile, and when he saw the situation tried to shut off his power, but the car was speeding too fast to be stopped in time to avoid the accident. He went to the young lady's assistance and when he saw the seriousness of the accident he took her in his automobile to her home, where a physician was summoned and everything possible was done for her.

Miss Anthony is a daughter of Mr. A. T. Anthony.

Louis DeForest and Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., went automobiling Wednesday afternoon and in Tiverton rested on the handsome property of Capt. Joseph Church, one of the directors of the American Fisheries Company. According to report they made their presence unpleasant for Capt. Church and he ordered them off the property. An altercation ensued with the result that a warrant was sworn out and Capt. Church came in to Newport and paid a small fine on a charge of throwing stones. There was talk of counter-charges against the Newport young men but Capt. Church wished no further notoriety and decided not to press the case, although his friends vehemently urged him to do so. He has the sympathy and moral support of all his friends and neighbors in Tiverton.

The Broadway pavement was inspected this week by City Engineer Mills and three members of the board of aldermen of Woonsocket. The visitors were greeted by Mayor Boyle and members of the city council and were shown all stages of the work by the representative of Warren Brothers Company. The city of Woonsocket is contemplating the laying of a new pavement and may adopt the Warren Brothers' pavement as they seemed to be well pleased with it.

At a meeting of the committee on fire department on Wednesday it was voted to purchase a Seagrave trussed hook and ladder truck. The delivery will be made in 120 days.

"Whitehall," one of the fine estates of Newport, taxed at $85,200, has been purchased at mortgagee's sale by James J. Coogan a former Tammany politician, for $42,100.

A handicap tennis tournament is underway on the Y. M. C. A. courts.

The Glorious Fourth.

A Busy Day is Expected by Those Who are Willing to be Amused—Program of the Day—Line of March and Formation of the Line for the Street Parade.

According to every indication Newport will have fine weather for the Fourth of July this year and if so a delightful day may be expected. Of course it will not be very quiet and the nerves of some people may suffer from the exuberance of patriotism but Fourth of July does not come around many times in the course of a single year. So noise will predominate and the small boy will be in his element. In fact the youngsters have been so eager for the day to come that they have found it impossible to wait until the holiday dawns, but there have been sporadic explosions all this week.

A very creditable public observance of the day has been arranged under the direction of the joint special committee from the city council. They have not a large amount of money at their disposal as the appropriation for the observance of the day was only $1,000, but they have arranged to expend this to the best advantage. The program of the day will be along the same lines as in former years. Bells will be rung for a half hour at 6 a. m., 12 m., and 6 p. m. There will be ball games, boat races, athletic sports, street parade, band concerts and fireworks. The fireworks and concerts will take place at the public parks in order that all sections of the city may have an opportunity to enjoy them.

The program for the day as arranged by the committee is as follows:

6 a. m.—National salute by the Artillery gun squad.

6:30 a. m.—Bell ringing for half an hour.

10:15—Cutter race between the F. M. T. A. Society, Hibernian Boat Club and the Scandia Boat Club.

11:30—Ball game, down town, between the South Ends and the Volunteers. Ball game between the Newports and Clover Leafs, up town.

Noon—Salute by the gun squad. Bell ringing for half an hour.

1:00—p. m.—Yacht race, under auspices of the Newport Yacht Club regatta committee.

1:15—Sports on the Old Polo grounds.

2:00—Parade.

6:00—Salute by the gun squad. Bell ringing for half an hour.

7 to 9 p. m.—Band concerts at Morton and Fort Greene Parks and on Washington Square.

9:15 p. m.—Fireworks display at the same places as the band concerts.

The sports at 1:15 on the Old Polo grounds will be as follows:

100 yard dash, prizes $3 and $2; hop, step and jump, prize $3 and $2; boys' race, under 16, prizes $3 and $2; running long jump, prizes $3 and $2; throwing 6-pound hammer, prizes $5 and $3; sack race, prizes $3 and $2.

For the boat race there are two prizes, the first being $100 and the second $25.

The orders for the street parade are as follows:

Headquarters Chief Marshal
Newport, July 4, 1903.

General Orders No. 1.

Having assumed command of the parade on July 4th, 1903, the following appointments and directions are announced:

II. Chief of Staff, Lieutenant Frank P. King, Adjutant Newport Artillery; Staff: Capt. F. S. Patterson, Lt. S. H. Hazard and Lt. A. T. Bailey, Newport Artillery; a representative of the Hibernian Rifles; Col. Chas. R. Allison, Army and Navy Union.

III. The line will be made up as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Lt. Howard R. Peckham, commanding line.
Lt. F. P. King, Chief of Staff.
Staff.
Newport Band.
U. S. Coast Artillery, Capt. Mauldin commanding.
Training Station Band.
Training Station Battalion, Lt. W. C. Asserson commanding.
Hibernian Rifles, Co. B, Capt. Edward McCarthy commanding.

IV. The Coast Artillery Battalion will take position on Broadway at head of Farewell street.

V. The Training Station Battalion will march in Third street to Van Zandt avenue bridge, to Tilley ave., to Gould street, to Broadway, down Broadway to their position in line.

VI. The Hibernian Rifles will march up Thames to Washington Square to Broadway to their position in line.

VII. All troops will be in position prepared to move not later than 1:45 p. m.

VIII. The parade will start promptly at 2 p. m., and will move over the following route: Farewell, Thames, Young, Bowery, Bellevue avenue, Kay, Powel avenue, Broadway to Bliss road, countermarching down Broadway and halt at Oak street preparatory to a review in line by his Honor Mayor Boyle and the city council. The troops will then pass in review. The reviewing stand will be at the city hall. The troops will continue marching down Broadway where they will be reviewed by the Chief Marshal at the state house. After passing in review the troops will be dismissed.

IX. The staff will report mounted at 1:30 p. m. in front of the state house.

By Order of
LT. HOWARD R. PECKHAM,
Chief Marshal.
LT. FRANK P. KING,
Chief of Staff.

The season at Block Island is opening up with a rush. Every steamer is bringing guests. There are now five lines of steamers running to this resort. The Danielson from Newport, the New Shoreham from Providence and Newport, the Mount Hope from the same points, the Block Island from New London and the steamers of the Montauk Steamboat Company from New York. All these steamers make daily trips. It was not many years ago when the only means of communication with the Island was by sailboat, making weekly trips between Newport and the Island when the weather permitted.

The summer time table of the Providence, Newport and Fall River Steamboat Co. went into effect July 1st. Their boats now leave here for Providence at 7.05, 10.30 and 5 p. m. and on Saturdays at 9 p. m. On Sundays the boats leave at 8.05, 11 a. m., 5, 5.10 and 9 p. m.

Reliance the Best.

Yacht Races off Newport this Week have Clearly Proved the Superiority of the New Cup Defender—Man Lost from the Columbia and Series Comes to an End.

Newport has presented a lively sight this week when many handsome yachts, including the three big ninety-footers, were lying in its waters. There was not any such gathering of vessels as is noticed when the whole New York Yacht Club is in, but there was a very creditable showing, for yachtsmen have taken a great interest in the contests between the three big racers. It has been fine racing, too, and only emphasizes the more the necessity for choosing the Newport course instead of the New York course for holding the international races. It may come to that some day and the sooner it comes the better for clean racing with less likelihood of the winner taking the victory by a fluke. The Reliance has won every race by fair sailing in different kinds of weather, although a strong breeze and a fairly rough sea have predominated. Sir Thomas Lipton has been here in his handsome steam yacht, the Erin, and followed the races over the course. He expressed the belief that the Reliance was a speedy craft, but away back in the northeast corner of his brain reposed the idea that his new Shamrock is a trifle better.

The races began on Monday and continued on each of the three days following. Everything went well, without an accident until Thursday when the boats were well shaken up and a seaman was lost overboard from the Columbia and was drowned. This man was lost while out on the bowsprit, being washed over by a heavy sea. Before the yacht could pause to pick him up he had been carried away and was not seen again. On the same day the Reliance was so badly buffeted that her bow plates were somewhat bent and it was then decided not to enter her in any more races until the events of the New York Yacht Club are held. There is no real need of any more tests of the boat anyway as she has clearly shown her superiority in every way. In every race the Reliance has been the first to round the outer stake and has come romping home easily in the lead. Next has been the Constitution with the Columbia bringing up in the rear.

Sir Thomas Lipton went over the course in his steam yacht with a party of friends on Wednesday. He was invited to go on board the committee boat and did witness the start from that craft but decided to follow the race in his own yacht with his friends. He was the recipient of many invitations from Newport residents while he was here and would have been the lion of the hour if he had accepted all the invitations that were extended.

There can be no possible doubt that the Reliance is the swiftest yacht ever turned out from an American shop and that of course means that she is faster than anything that has ever come over England. If the new Shamrock succeeds in capturing the cup this year she will have to be a wonder of marine architecture.

Quite a party of Newporters sailed for Europe on the steamer Commonwealth from Boston on Thursday. The party was under the charge of Miss Katherine H. Allen, daughter of Mr. Erastus P. Allan, and comprised Miss Annie R. Fludder, Mrs. George H. Kelley and Mr. William C. Mustard of this city, and Mrs. Ellen Cottrell and Miss Cottrell of Jamestown. The party will be in Europe for about three months.

James Walsh fell from the building at 499 Thames street, where he resides, and got jambed between two buildings. He was removed and Dr. Sanborn was summoned but found no serious injuries. This happened on Wednesday morning and Walsh was later brought before the court and sent to the county jail for a week to sober up.

July has begun well for Newport, bringing in the warm weather that was necessary to make business boom. The nearby resorts of Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and Block Island have begun to feel the beneficent effects of the warm weather.

The Newport County Club held its president's night at the Opera House Tuesday evening. The stage was handsomely decorated for the occasion and the program, which was of a musical and literary character, was much enjoyed.

Mr. Ernest B. Ferguson, who recently graduated from college, is visiting his father, Mr. George F. Ferguson, in this city. He will later leave for Jackson, Mich., to engage in business.

Mr. William S. Brownell, Jr., left Monday for Grafton, West Virginia, to enter the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Judge Baker attended the Commencement at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., the past week.

Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court resumed its June session on Monday after the adjournment from last week. In the civil case of Philip Dowling vs. Ogden Codman, Jr., defendant was discharged from arrest and his bail was discharged. Cassius C. Ball vs. Leander A. Ball was discontinued.

The case in order for trial on Monday was that of Orlando F. Willis vs. Alton H. Mott, administrator, being a claim for services rendered to the plaintiff's father on whose estate defendant is administrator. The plaintiff was represented by Col. Sheffield and the defendent by Senator Champlin. The amount of the claim was $4,300. The plaintiff was called to testify in his own behalf. He told of the work that he had done for his father from the time he became of age until his father's death; and told of the promises of payment made to him. He received only a few dollars occasionally, however. He also told of buying land and hiring the hotel of his father, for which payment was made. In reply to a question as to when he first believed that the estate owed him anything Mr. Willis replied, "when the will was read." The court thought there was no need for further testimony and declared a nonsuit. Col. Sheffield filed an objection and the case will undoubtedly be carried to a higher court.

On Tuesday the court heard the case of Albert F. Sisson vs. Jane E. Sisson et al. Col. Sheffield represented the plaintiff and Judge Franklin the defendant. A jury was empanelled with Henry I. Chase as foreman. Under the will of the late Albert Sisson his widow has a right to mortgage the real estate if it is necessary to her support. Mrs. Sisson, 80 years of age, took the stand in her own behalf. She told of the expenses of her living, saying that $1 a week would support her. She had an offer of $1000 for a section of a farm, which was all that it was worth. Other witnesses testified to the value of the land that it was proposed to sell.

Mrs. Sisson's son, Albert F. Sisson, testified that he had offered to pay his mother two dollars a week for her support and that he had offered to lease the meadow that she desired to sell. He considered that the sale of the land would damage the value of the farm. The court charged the jury that the widow was entitled to comfortable support and if her income was not sufficient to give her this then she had a right to dispose of the real estate or a part thereof. The jury was out for several hours but finally returned a verdict as follows:

Testator did not leave sufficient personal property to support Mrs. Sisson, after debts and charges were paid; the net rents and income of the real estate and balance of personal property are not sufficient for her support; it is necessary to sell real estate for her support; the sale of the piece of land in question will not materially and unfavorably affect the remaining portion.

On Thursday the case of Pawtucket Baking Company vs. Fischel David was tried. This was a suit on book account for crackers (No. 2) purchased by the defendant, and for which he refused to pay on the ground that they were damaged and were more than he ordered. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount asked, $25.58.

It is reported that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is to buy an estate at Newport and become one of Newport's summer cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are very popular among the summer colony and much pleasure was expressed on every side at this announcement.

Mrs. Alfred G. Langley entertained friends Tuesday afternoon with a varied musical program by Miss Bertha Stanhope. Miss Stanhope was in excellent voice and her selections proved a treat to her hearers.

Channing Church Sunday School held their annual picnic at Wickford on Monday and Trinity Church Sunday School enjoyed their outing at Touisette Park the same day.

Captain F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., has returned from Washington, where he has been attending the session of the naval general board in Washington.

Roger Williams Lodge, Sons of St. George, made a visit to Bonnie Lodge of Fall River Saturday evening by special car.

Mr. Joseph A. Boyer has arrived for the season and will act as swimming instructor at Bailey's Beach.

Police Officer Wilcox, who has been confined to his home by illness for some time, is able to be out.

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., has added nearly one hundred members in the last six months.

Mrs. Payne Whitney is entertaining her father, Secretary of State Hay.

A Good Show.

Now that the weather is favorable, a throng of amusement seekers may be found at Freebody Park every afternoon and evening, and no one meets with disappointment. Ladies and children favor the matinee performances, given daily at 3 o'clock, when they are given the best orchestra seats for ten cents only. The stellar attraction next week is one of Newport's greatest favorites, Merry Jessie Couthoui, who comes with a fund of new songs, stories, impersonations and imitations. Miss Couthoui is the most successful lady monologuist on the vaudeville stage, having a charming appearance, a magnetic personality and remarkable talent. Among the other artists engaged are the DeOnzo Brothers, acrobatic trick barrel jumpers; the Carter DeHaven Trio in a merry singing and dancing comedy; the Five Juggling Johnsons, the most marvelous troupe of equilibrists in the world, beyond question; Harry B. Lester, the singing comedian, and Jordan and Welsh, the eccentric Hebrew impersonators. The Japanese Village will open next Monday and will be an added attraction.

A New Store.

Mr. Alex. N. Barker has opened his new store in the Engs building on Thames street just north of his former location. The new store has been entirely remodeled and overhauled until it is in every way well adapted to his use. Its appearance is very attractive. The show windows have a fine appearance, and inside the large stock of hardware and tools has been arranged to the best advantage.

Mr. Barker is much pleased at his change of quarters, not only because of the larger room and other improvements but because of the associations connected with the building. For a number of years Mr. Barker was employed in the firm of Finch & Engs who for a long time occupied this store. One who knew the store in the days of the old firm would not recognize it today, though, with its large and well selected stock of modern hardware.

Excelsior Lodge.

The members of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., their families and friends, met in Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening to observe the twelfth anniversary of the lodge. Secretary Allen C. Griffith, who is also Past Supreme Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, read an interesting historical sketch of Excelsior Lodge of which he was one of the founders. An interesting program was rendered consisting of instrumental music by the Strollers Club; quartet, Miss Florence Carley, Miss Sadie Bailey, Mr. Martland and Mr. Marden; violin solo by Mr. Ray Groff; reading by Miss Brooks of Providence, and a delightful sketch produced by members of Emma Rebekah Lodge, entitled "Frank's Wife."

A collation was served and dancing was enjoyed.

Reception to Instructor Burdick

Tuesday evening a very large number of members of the Y. M. C. A. gathered in the gymnasium, having arranged an interesting program in honor of their instructor, Mr. William Burdick, who leaves for the Harvard summer school. The program opened with an orchestra selection, followed by a vocal solo by Mr. William Dick. Mr. Paul Murphy, in behalf of the members, presented Mr. Burdick with a loving cup, accompanied by a long list of the givers. Mr. Burdick was taken greatly by surprise, but expressed his appreciation of the kindness shown him and stated that he would return to the gymnasium in the fall as physical director. Mr. Lewis Good rendered a mandolin solo, followed by a recitation by Mr. Henry Rankin.

Refreshments were served at the close.

The foreman of the gang of men employed in putting in the new machinery at the Newport Illuminating Company is minus a bag of valuable machinist's tools, which was stolen from the wardrobe in his room at the Langley Bachelor Apartments on Mary street on Tuesday of last week. The police are investigating the matter but as yet have failed to find any trace of the guilty party.

The torpedo boat Nicholson was given her official tests in Narragansett Bay and outside on Tuesday. In her speed tests over the measured mile course near Jamestown she exceeded her contract speed of 25 knots by a fraction of a knot. Her first trial was so successful that she was given her endurance test in the same afternoon.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin is able to be out after his recent illness and is receiving the congratulations of his many friends upon his recovery.

New England Conference.

The New England Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church concluded its session Monday evening. Bishop Derrick delivered the closing lecture on "The Two Flags." A special musical program was rendered by the choir of the church. A reception was tendered the bishop and his wife at the conclusion of the service.

The next meeting of the conference will be in June, 1904, in Greenwich, Ct.

The following appointments were made by Bishop Derrick during the evening:

Newport District, J. P. Sampson, presiding elder.
Newport—C. N. Gibbon.
Jamestown—J. A. L. Porter.
Narragansett Pier—
Fall River—J. A. Hagins
New Haven and Plainfield—W. H. Huxster.
Bridgeport—A. Q. Norton.
Springfield—W. H. Whittington.
New Bedford—H. A. Lynch.
Norwalk—T. B. McConnell.
Providence, First Church—W. H. Thomas.
Providence, Second Church—W. H. Burrell.
Greenwich Mission—
Boston District—P. D. Jacobs, presiding elder.
Boston—J. M. Henderson.
Cambridge—W. B. Pearson.
Chelsea—H. K. Spearman.
Lynn—H. J. D. Nichols.
Plymouth—Beecher Carter.
Lee—J. G. Frye.
Pittsfield—P. F. Matthews.
Sharon—A. M. DeLima.
South Boston Mission—R. Ripley.
Cambridge Mission—H. C. Davis.
Worcester—W. B. Perry.
Cottage City—J. W. Morrishow.
Sheffield—Thomas Jackson.
Millbrook—Rev. H. M. Johnson.

Transfers.

C. C. Dunlap, to the Philadelphia Conference, assigned to Chester, Penn.

Israel Derricks, to the Philadelphia Conference, assigned to the Union Church, Philadelphia.

W. F. Fickland, to the Philadelphia Conference, assigned to Bethel Church.

A. A. Collins, to the New Jersey Conference, assigned to Princeton, N. J.

S. T. Tice, to the New York Conference, presiding elder of the New York district.

J. O. Vick, to the New York Conference assigned to the Metropolitan Mission.

A. W. Thomas, professor in Payne Theological Seminary.

E. Scarboro, to the New Jersey Conference, assigned to the Bethel Church, Camden N. J.

Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., is transferred to the Union church, Philadelphia, one of the best in the gift of the bishop. Rev. C. N. Gibbon succeeds him as pastor of the Newport church. He comes from the New York Conference and has been for several years presiding elder of the New York district.

Rev. W. H. Thomas is transferred from the New Bedford Church to the First Church at Providence.

Rev. A. W. Thomas is given no church, having been chosen professor of Hebrew and Greek in Payne Theological Seminary.

Rev. John D. Nichols is continued in the church at Lynn.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. William B. Sherman.

Mrs. Mary C., widow of Mr. William B. Sherman, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William B. Sherman, on Kay street, Tuesday morning. Mrs. Sherman's death came very unexpectedly, although she had not enjoyed good health for some time. She was a daughter of the late George W Greene. Three children survive her: Mrs. Stephen P. Barker, Mr. William B. Sherman, Jr., and Mrs. William B. Sherman.

The July 4th Excursion of Steamer Plymouth.

The Steamer Plymouth is scheduled for a trip from Providence and Newport around Block Island on July 4th. The leaving time from Providence is 11.00 a. m., from Newport 1.00 p. m. If the great yachts Reliance, Columbia and Constitution engage in trial races on that date, as is intended, this always fascinating excursion will afford participants a most unusual opportunity to see the great racers under the most favorable conditions. If the yachts sail in the direction of Block Island the Plymouth will most likely accompany them for some distance. Fare for the round trip is $1.00 either from Providence or Newport. Tickets should be purchased in advance as the sale will surely be limited.

With characteristic enterprise Manager Sheedy of Freebody Park has arranged to accommodate patrons from Jamestown by having the launch "Princess," Capt. Champion, leave Kinsley's wharf every night after the performance at 11 o'clock, for Jamestown. Only the regular ferry fare of ten cents will be charged.

Coronet Connell, Royal Arcanum, has been having a big boom in the last few weeks.

The special police for the summer season went on duty Monday night.

Jamestown.

Mr. John Price Wetherill's steam yacht has arrived for the season.

THE GRIP OF HONOR

By Cyrus Townsend Brady,
Author of "The Southerners," "In the Wasp's Nest," Etc.

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CHAPTER VII.

AFTER A LONG TIME.

"THERE are only two men-of-war in the whole lot."

"Right, yer honor. That un near the shore thereaway looks like a big frigate. That 'll be the Serapis, I'm thinkin'."

"Yes, and that one farther out the Scarborough."

"Aye, aye, sir, an' all the rest on 'em is merchantmen. There ain't a gun on board any on 'em. Nice pickin's them 'll be for us poor sailor men arter we dispose of them war vessels. Dash my wig, jist think of them fat traders an' we a-rummagin' among 'em"—

"That will do, Price. Just moderate your transports a little," said the officer, stepping forward to the brow of the hill and taking another long look at the harbor.

"I ain't no transport," muttered the garrulous old man under his breath. "I won't carry no soldiers nowhere. I'm a man-of-war, I am," but he took good care that his superior should not hear these somewhat insubordinate remarks.

"Well," said the other, finally turning about after his close scrutiny, "I think we have ascertained about all we have come for. They are the Baltic convoy, without doubt, and you would better make a straight course for the ship at once and report."

"An' you, sir?" asked the old man respectfully. "Won't you come along, sir? I hate to cut cable an' leave you here adrift alone, yer honor."

"No," answered the officer, after a reflective pause. "I think I shall go up to that castle on the bluff beyond and find out a little more definitely as to the situation, if possible. Meanwhile do you get on your horse and ride back to Bridlington bay. Go aboard the Alert and tell Mr. Lunt, from me, to join the Richard to the southward at once, and notify Captain Jones of what we have seen. Tell him I think it will be perfectly safe for him to come on. There is a great fleet of merchant ships here with only two ships of war. He will rejoice at the chance of a fair fight. I will find means to join him at the rendezvous before the rest of the ships can assemble and they can get under way. Now bear a hand. Don't let the grass grow under your keel."

"Oh, Lord, yer honor, have I got to git on board that 'ere four legged craft ag'in?" said old Price ruefully.

"That's what you have to do, my lad," remarked the officer cheerfully.

"Seems like somethin's wrong with him," said the old sailor. "A animal wot steers by the head is contrary-like to natur'. Now if I could only git him to go about on t'other tack, or wear him, by shiftin' his tail, I'd understand him perfectly; but this 'ere tiller rope riggin' over his bows is wot gits me. An', sir, I can't make out with them 'ere stirrups nuther; it's like hangin' on to the yardarm in a tossin' sea without no footropes. Howsomever, if I must, I must, I guess."

"Oh, you won't mind it," replied the officer, laughing at the old man's rueful face. "Besides, the wind's fair and you'll be going free most of the way. Just give him a touch of your weather heel once in awhile, and you'll soon make the harbor."

"I never thought about the wind," said the veteran gunner thoughtfully, his face brightening as he turned and listened for it. "Yer honor's right. 'Twill be plain sailin'. Well, sir, anchor's aweigh, an' here goes!"

The old seaman, giving great evidence of his disinclination in spite of the favoring breeze, at last climbed upon the back of his staid old horse, and, resisting the temptation to give him his direction by a pull of the tail, got under way and lurched rapidly down the road. Left to himself, the lieutenant mounted his own horse—surprising to state, for a sailor he was an excellent horseman—and rode down toward the sleeping town nestled around Scarborough harbor, which was filled with a large fleet of merchant ships convoyed by two men of war, all riding quietly at their anchors.

Opposite the acclivity on which the two men had stood and to the north of the town rose a bold, splendid headland, or scar, almost an island, to the height of about 300 feet. The ragged crest was crowned by a picturesque old castle. The headland jutted boldly out into the sea, and the wild waters dashed upon its walls from every side. Access to the castle from the town was by means of a causeway and bridge springing over a rocky and otherwise impassable connection between the cliff and the mainland, which was sometimes flooded at high tide.

Portions of the castle were in bad repair or had been dismantled in the several wars in which it had played a memorable part since its erection nearly 700 years before by a follower of William the Conqueror, but a large part of it was still inhabitable and had been provided with a sufficient garrison. A heavy water battery, which had been placed in position during the rebellion in 1745, had been recently strengthened and re-enforced.

Captain Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard, had been cruising around the coasts of the British islands for some time. He had heard of the expected arrival of the Baltic fleet in these waters and had presumed that it would make Scarborough harbor. Word had been received from a small trader he had overhauled that a large number of ships had assembled in that harbor, and in order to ascertain whether he might safely attack them with his small nondescript squadron he had accepted the voluntary services of Lieutenant O'Neill, seconded by Gunner Price of the Bon Homme Richard.

They had gone on ahead of the squadron in the cutter Alert and had landed below Scarborough headland and ridden on to Scarborough to ascertain the facts. The Alert was to carry the news back to Jones, on the Richard, farther down the coast, and the vessels of his squadron were all to assemble a day or two later at Bridlington bay, a small and unimportant town with a good harbor within easy reaching distance of the expected prey. Should the report of the scouts be favorable they would proceed at once to attack the convoy.

On their journey to Scarborough O'Neill had ascertained from a passing countryman that Lord Westbrooke was still governor of the castle, and he at once surmised that Lady Elizabeth Howard would probably be there with her guardian. Six months more than the year he had asked for from her had elapsed, and many untoward circumstances had prevented him from carrying out his plan of seeking her, but she had ever been in his heart, and time and separation had but intensified his passion. The mercurial Irishman had been deeply smitten by the proud English beauty, and the constancy of his devotion evidenced the depth of the impression she had made upon him.

When Jones had returned with the Ranger from his first successful cruise, he and his officers had been feted and made much of by the French court. The gallant adventures in which he had participated lent a new charm to the fascinating personality of the son of the old marshal, whose entree was already everything that could be desired, and his heart accordingly had been a target for repeated attacks upon the part of the bright eyed and fascinating dames of France, but to no avail had they attempted its capture.

Something of the story of his devotion had been allowed to leak out, however, to account for his obduracy, and they finally understood why he was so unusually insensible to their charms. This romance naturally only added a piquancy to the feminine pursuit of which he was the object, although the ladies' sportive love chase proved in the end unavailing. He had resolved, O'Neill said, to show the world that unusual spectacle, a constant Irishman. This was to attempt the impossible, had been the quick reply, but nevertheless he had accomplished it.

Our Celtic mariner did not resign from the American service, however, not because he cared particularly for America, for democratic doctrines could never be acceptable to a follower of the young Stuart, the intimate associate of the young nobles of France; but, primarily, because he saw in it renewed opportunities to annoy and humiliate the stout Hanoverian whom he and his people hated and from whom they had received much harm, and, secondly, because he was so much attracted by the strong personality of Paul Jones. So great had become his regard for this wonderful man that he had even waived considerations of rank in favor of an American, the gallant Richard Dale, and had consented to serve as

"Well, sir, wot are you a-doin' 'ere?"

second lieutenant instead of first on the Richard, when that famous ship and her ill assorted consorts started forth upon the memorable cruise.

The tacticians of the French navy unfortunately were not given to consider downright hard fighting as the end and aim of naval enterprise. Their maneuvers were calculated to annoy and harass the enemy, but their first thought was not to destroy his ships, but to protect their own—a fatal mistake in policy from which they have ever suffered.

This was not John Paul Jones' way. Whatever else he did, he was a fighter from the beginning to the end, and O'Neill found in him a congenial spirit. The lovelorn Irishman had tried several times to communicate with Lady Elizabeth by letter and messenger, but without success, for he received no reply to his letters, and his messengers had never returned. Therefore, when he found himself in such close proximity to her as on this, the evening of Tuesday, the 21st of September, 1779, he was utterly unable to resist the temptation at least to try to see her again.

Jones and the ships were not due at the rendezvous until the day after the next day; that would be Thursday morning. There would be ample time to rejoin them on the next day, Wednesday. O'Neill imagined himself perfectly safe. He had used no disguise except to wear the uniform of a French naval officer, and as France and England were nominally at peace he persuaded himself that he was in no danger. It was a breach of military propriety, he admitted, of course, but nothing more, this failure to return promptly to his ship, and for that he was willing to suffer.

With the delightful casuistry of lovers, he persuaded himself against his better judgment and failed to see his action in its true military significance. Trusting to audacity, mother wit and Dan Cupid for protection, he went bravely on. In fact, he was taking his life in his hand. His love blinded him. It is the chief function of the cherubic god. Without that power most matches he attempts would fail. Meanwhile, with a [illegible] heart—beating not from fear, but with anticipation—he rode slowly down the hill and into the town, where he left his horse at an inn and made his way, on foot and supperless, such his eagerness, toward the castle.

He had no definite plan. There did not seem to be room for any. He had one consuming desire—to see, to speak to, to come in touch again with the beautiful girl who had been the object of his every thought, the end of his every desire, the spirit of every dream in which he had indulged since they had met. He had a thought, a hope, that she was still Elizabeth Howard. There was that in her promise, in her look, in her word, when she had said, "Come and see" on the strand, which gave him the hope that she would wait until he did come, be it one year or two, and, with the sanguine spirit of his race, he could not prepare himself for a disappointment.

The moon had risen as he walked quietly through the town and began to mount the hill. He did not know how to gain admittance to the castle when he approached it, and as ill luck would have it as he was standing on the causeway looking toward the gate he was approached by a squad of soldiers, under the command of a sergeant, which was returning from an errand in the town. His meditations as he stood gazing at the lights shining from the different windows, wondering behind which wall was ensconced the idol of his heart, were rudely interrupted by the grasp of a rough hand upon his shoulder and a harsh voice in his ear saying:

"Well, sir, wot are you a-doin' 'ere at this hour o' the night? Entrance to the castle is forbid to every one except members of the garrison or them w'ich has passes. No one is allowed on the causeway after sunset even. There's so many tales of raidin's an' hell's own doin's on the coast by that bloody ravagin' pirate Jones an' his bleedin' gang that we're a'most in a state of siege. Give an account of yourself."

"My friend," said O'Neill calmly, glancing rapidly about him and giving up at once any idea of resistance, for he was surrounded by at least a dozen men, one or two of whom had laid violent hands upon him—"my friend," he said, speaking in broken English, with a well simulated French accent, "I am an officer of the king of France, traveling for pleasure through your great country. I hear of the old castle—I wish to see it; hence I come here. I have done nothing. You will let me go free?"

"A Frenchman?"

"Yes, monsieur, I have that honor."

"Well, that settles it. You've got to come along with us now. A frog eatin' Frenchman's our natural born enemy."

"But, monsieur, there is no war between my master and your king."

"Don't monshur me. I don't take no palaverin', an' I don't know nothin' about whether there is war or not," said the sergeant brusquely; "but we always did hate the bloody Frenchies, an' we always will, an' whenever we ketch one of 'em around here he's got to give an account of hisself. Now, if you come along peaceable like, all right—we won't hurt you. If you don't, we'll just pick you up and carry you. You can take your choice," he added indifferently.

A horseman galloping in from the town at this moment drew rein in front of the little group.

"Ah, sergeant, what is it? Whom have you there?" he queried sharply.

"'Tis a Frenchman, sir. We found him a-prowlin' round here. He's a spy, I takes it," answered the sergeant, saluting, but still retaining his grasp.

"Pardon me, monsieur," said O'Neill; "I am no spy. I am a gentleman of France, as I explain to this man. I travel—come here to see the castle"—

"Well, sir, I can assist you to attain your end," interrupted the lieutenant on the horse, "and, since you desire to see the castle, perhaps you would not object to taking a look at it from the inside."

"As a prisoner, monsieur?"

"Well, I am sorry you put it that way, but I shall be compelled to turn you over to the governor."

"But I protest, monsieur!"

"You can protest to the admiral if you wish—the governor, I mean—for you will have to come along now, under the circumstances. We hear that d—d Scots buccaneer Paul Jones is on the coast, and we don't know when he might strike or whom he might send on shore. We can't be too careful, you know."

"Very well, monsieur, I come," said O'Neill, shrugging his shoulders and resigning himself gracefully to the inevitable.

"That's good," answered the young officer. "Bring him along, sergeant."

"Yes, leftenant. Now, you Johnnie, right about face, march!"

It was in this unexpected and undignified manner that O'Neill gained entrance to the castle. As they walked beneath the great gates of the gloomy fortress his heart, in spite of the serious nature of his position, gave a bound of elation. This reckless young man had as yet no other thought than that by every step he had been brought a little nearer to his divinity. If other thoughts had come it is doubtful if he would have allowed them to stop him now. As the party halted in the courtyard, while the lieutenant dismounted and hastened to apprise the governor of the capture, he even ventured most imprudently to ask the sergeant if Lady Elizabeth Howard was in the castle.

"She is," replied the astonished functionary. "Wot's that to you, I'd like to know?"

CHAPTER VIII.

LADY ELIZABETH DOES NOT KNOW THE MARQUIS DE RICHEMONT.

BEFORE he could answer an order came for the prisoner to be brought forward. After ascending a flight of worn stone steps and going through a long, dark passage, a great door was thrown open at the end and he was confronted by a blaze of light which dazzled him at first, until, his eyes becoming accustomed to the illumination, he realized that he stood on the threshold of a splendid hall in the old keep, which had possibly once been the banqueting hall of the castle. Long lancet windows upon one side, their leaded frames filled with rich painted glass, looked out upon the sea, whose waves beating ceaselessly upon the bluff below filled the room with a subdued murmur like a strain of hushed and vibrant music, such was the elevation of the tower.

The room was massively and splendidly furnished with heavy antique furniture. The stone walls were covered with hangings of rich old tapestry from the famous looms of Arras. Here and there were portraits of distinguished members of the Westbrooke family, women renowned for their lustrous beauty or men who, holding the castle at different times, had made their names famous by their bravery and skill. The prisoner's feet sank into a thick, soft, luxurious carpet stretched upon the stone flags of the old floor.

Writing at a large table standing near the center of the room and covered with candelabra sat a bewigged old man of commanding presence dressed in a naval uniform covered with orders and stars bespeaking high rank. Farther away, with her back turned to the light and to the door by which he had entered, a young woman sat, apparently reading intently. One glance at the graceful curve of her neck and the exquisite poise of her head told him it was she. Forgetful of everything else, he would have stepped forward had it not been for the restraining hand of the sergeant.

"The prisoner, m' lud," said the latter, saluting.

The admiral continued his writing a moment and then, looking up, fixed his eyes keenly upon the young man. His first glance told him that he had to deal with no ordinary prisoner. He rose at once and bowed with the courtesy of a finished gentleman.

"Have the goodness to step forward, sir, and be seated," he said, pointing to the chair. "Sergeant, remain on guard where you are."

With an equally low bow to the older man, O'Neill took a few steps in his direction and sat down on the indicated chair in front of, the admiral, facing him and the woman beyond, who, still intent upon her book or lost in thought, had not yet noticed his entrance. Prisoners, in fact, being everyday occurrences at the castle in these troublous times, had ceased to interest her. Still the unusual complaisance of the old man as expressed by his voice and manner attracted her attention. She looked up from the book without turning her head and listened.

"I am sorry to subject you to any annoyance, sir," continued the admiral, "but the rules are very strict, and I must abide by my own regulations. We apprehend a descent upon our coast by the notorious pirate, John Paul Jones"—O'Neill started violently and bit his lip, but said nothing—"and it is my duty to take unusual precautions," added the speaker. "I must ask your name, your station and business here."

"I am the"— said O'Neill quietly, but with his glance fixed on the powdered head showing over the chair back opposite him.

There was a commotion at the other side of the table. Lady Elizabeth sprang to her feet with a hurried exclamation, dropped her book to the floor and then turned quickly and stepped toward the other two. O'Neill and the admiral both rose at the same time.

She was en grande tenue, her hair rolled high and powdered, jewels sparkling about the snowy throat, which rose from the pale blue silk of her corsage.

"It is"— she cried.

"The Marquis de Richemont, at your service, mademoiselle," O'Neill interrupted quickly, bowing low before her, fearing lest in her surprise she would betray him.

"Good heavens, Elizabeth, what is the meaning of this? Do you know this man?" asked the admiral in great astonishment.

"Every traveler," smilingly interrupted O'Neill suavely, striving to give Elizabeth time to collect herself, with the appearance of the greatest sangfroid himself, though his heart was beating so rapidly he could scarce maintain his composure, "on these islands has heard of the beauty of Lady Elizabeth Howard. Her reputation as a woman of charm has even extended to the continent whence I come. It was in the hope of having the privilege of seeing her that I walked up toward the castle this evening. I have not the honor of her acquaintance, monsieur."

"Do you know this man, Elizabeth?" persisted the admiral sternly, his suspicions aroused by her actions.

There was evidently some mystery about his coming, and the girl was quick to see that to proclaim O'Neill's name and occupation would probably place him in an embarrassing position, to say the least. She recovered herself by a great effort and, turning languidly away, remarked with well assumed carelessness:

"I? Certainly not, sir. I have never heard of the Marquis de Richemont before in my life." The statement was absolutely correct, the Irishman's rank having been kept strictly in abeyance. O'Neill shrugged his shoulders and extended his hands in confirmation of her words.

"Why that cry, then, and your surprise, madam?" questioned the still unconvinced admiral.

"I know not, sir. I must have been dreaming, and the sound of a strange voice startled me."

"Beg pardon, m' lud," said the sergeant, saluting. "Yer worship, he axed if Lady Elizabeth Howard lived 'ere wen he was down in the courtyard."

"Silence, sirrah!" thundered the old admiral, who allowed no one to entertain doubts of his ward but himself. "Do you mean to imply that Lady Elizabeth has knowledge of this gentleman?"

"Oh, sergeant!" said the girl, clasping her hands and looking at the old veteran with all the fascination of which she was capable.

"No, yer ladyship, no, sir. O' course not; certainly not, yer honor," returned the man in great confusion. "I spoke by way o' showin' that's wot he come for."

"It was in pursuance of my desire to see so great a beauty that I asked the question, monsieur."

"Sir, your admiration does me too much honor," said Elizabeth, courtesying.

"I make up for the fact that your reputation does your ladyship too little, then, mademoiselle," he answered.

"Enough of this," said the admiral impatiently. "The girl is well enough, but you didn't come here to look at her, did you?"

"On my honor as a gentleman, monsieur, for no other purpose."

"Well, give some account of yourself otherwise, and perhaps if it be satisfactory, as you have accomplished that purpose, I may send you on your way rejoicing," said the admiral, amused at the extravagance of the young man.

"No man could leave the presence of Lady Elizabeth Howard rejoicing, sir."

"Damnation, sir!" cried the governor testily. "Are you going to stand here and bandy compliments about all day like a French dancing master?"

"I have nothing further to urge for my words, my lord, when my excuse stands in your very presence."

The governor looked at the two young people in great perplexity.

"I fear, my dear Marquis de Richemont," said he ironically, "unless you can give some more coherent account of yourself I shall be under the painful necessity of having you locked up, in which case the only divinity you will be allowed to gaze upon will be the lovely face and figure of yonder sergeant."

"Yes, yer ludship, I"— exclaimed the sergeant, grimacing.

"Silence, sirrah!" thundered the admiral.

"My lord," answered O'Neill, smiling, "it is very simple. I am an officer in the navy of the king of France, making a tour of England for pleasure. I came here to this town this evening. I hear of the great admiral, Lord Westbrooke, in his great castle, and the beauty of his ward, Lady Elizabeth Howard. I am a lover of the beautiful. I stand on the causeway gazing at the castle. Your soldiers arrest me and bring me here. I rejoice to find Lady Elizabeth more beautiful than I have dreamed. A year and a half have only intensified her charms."

"A year and a half! Dreams, sir! What mean you by that, pray? What have the years to do with the matter? Did you see her a year and a half since?" cried the admiral suspiciously again.

O'Neill started; it was a fatal slip, but he hastened to repair it as best he could.

"I have seen her picture, sir."

"And where, pray, have you seen her picture?"

"In the possession of an English officer, a friend of mine whom I met at Liverpool a year and a half ago," answered O'Neill audaciously.

"And who was this English officer, pray, who displayed my picture?" interrupted Elizabeth, with an appearance of great agitation.

"Major Edward Coventry, mademoiselle."

"Oh, Edward! Why, God bless me," said the admiral genially, "he is my son. Do you mean to tell me you are a friend of his? Why didn't you say so before?"

"I had the honor of his acquaintance," said O'Neill, bowing gravely, "on one very interesting and memorable occasion indeed, when he was on duty at the Chateau Birkenhead, I believe."

"Yes, that would be about a year and a half ago. Sir, in that case you are very welcome to this castle," said the admiral. "And now I beg leave to present you in due and proper form to

"It is"— she cried.

my ward. Lady Elizabeth Howard, permit me to introduce to you the Marquis de Richemont."

"I am charmed to have the pleasure of meeting the marquis," responded the girl, smiling and courtesying deeply.

"The pleasure and the honor are mine, mademoiselle," responded O'Neill, fully entering upon the comedy of the moment.

"And," continued the admiral, "as my son, Major Edward Coventry, has sent me word he will be here shortly, you can renew your acquaintance with him."

It was as if he had exploded a bombshell in the room.

"Edward! Coming here?" cried Elizabeth, her voice filled with terror at the unfortunate event, which she vainly endeavored to conceal. "What for? Why did you not tell me?"

"He desired to surprise you, my dear," answered the admiral, wondering again at her agitation. "You know your wedding takes place next week?"

"Ah, a wedding!" said O'Neill, starting and looking at Elizabeth. "Mademoiselle is then to marry?"

"Yes, your friend Major Coventry," replied the old man. "An old engagement."

"I refused to marry him for a year, and for six months more. I waited all that time. There was no word," she said slowly to O'Neill, as if each word were wrung from her by his intent look, her pale cheeks flooded with color.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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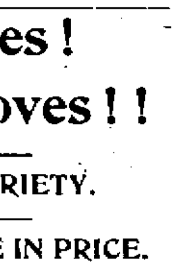

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A DISASTROUS FORLORN HOPE

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

July 12, 1863

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IN a chance affair of arms at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, a brigade of Illinois and Iowa troops engaged in what the participants call the most disastrous charge of the war. The following is the narrative of Colonel E. T. Lee, who led a company of the Forty-first Illinois that day and was twice wounded:

"On July 6, 1863, just after the Federal army had captured Vicksburg, with its 27,000 prisoners and all the paraphernalia of the forts, with the thousands of small arms, General W. T. Sherman was ordered by Grant to proceed to Jackson, Miss., and drive the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston from Jackson and the Mississippi valley. Sherman took with him 50,000 men, including Lauman's division of the Thirteenth army corps, commanded by General E. O. C. Ord.

"The line closed in on the city and drove the Confederates back to their breastworks. The city was invested from Pearl river on the north to the Mississippi Central railroad on the south. Lauman's division was ordered to take position on the south, and Colonel Isaac C. Pugh's brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois and Third Iowa infantry, was selected to fill the gap between the railroad and Pearl river and drive the enemy into his works.

"There was no thought on the part of General Sherman that there would be an assault made on the enemy's works, for he was four miles away at the time of the charge and knew nothing of it. We had been maneuvering all the morning in the timber, driving the Confederates back and slowly advancing until we had them into their works and had gone to the edge of the timber that lay along the open field in front of their works. Colonel Pugh saw that to advance farther meant an assault or sure death in open field. He ordered the men to lie down to protect themselves from the shells of the enemy, which were flying over our heads in a lively manner. Just then an orderly rode up to General Lauman and handed him an order, which he read and immediately sent Colonel Pugh forward.

"Scarcely had the word been spoken when the remnants of these four old regiments, about 600 men in all, moved forward with a terrific cheer that almost made the earth tremble. Forward they go, right into the jaws of death, for they are facing the famous New Orleans Light artillery, one of the finest batteries in the field; also Mebane's Tennessee battery, Cobb's Kentucky battery and General Breckinridge's division of veterans, behind impregnable breastworks.

"A large house had been torn down in front of the works to keep the Federal troops from making a lodgment, and the piano had been taken into the parapet of the Louisiana artillery, and the boys were singing and playing when the blue line bore down upon them. Instantly the notes were hushed, and the heavy shriek of the shrapnel and shell was heard sweeping death and destruction over that fatal field. On goes the charging column; but, see, the ranks are falling like wheat before the sickle. The batteries are using double charges of grape and canister on them and the air is laden with iron hail.

"A section of the Fifth Ohio battery follows up the charge, and see those gallant boys! Every horse is killed, and almost every man who belonged to the battery has gone down in the struggle to help out the infantry. We look again and see the shattered line has reached the breastworks and some have gone over them into the ranks of the enemy only to be made prisoners. Colonel Pugh, as soon as he could make his voice heard above the din of battle, gave the order for recall. But it was too late. Oh, the carnage of that hour, the sad havoc of some officer's mistake! Out of those 600 who went in the charge history gives the figures that 345 were killed and wounded. There were a few made prisoners of war who had charged over the enemy's works.

"Among the officers killed were Colonel Seth Kerl of the Fifty-third Illinois, Major Frank M. Long of the Fifty-first Illinois and other line officers, while hundreds of the boys in blue were sleeping their last sleep on that fatal field. The colors were the special targets of the enemy's artillery. The blue field flag of the Forty-first Illinois had two of its bearers wounded and four killed. The last to hold this flag was Sergeant Samuel B. Hall of Company F. He was wounded twice. The last time he was shot he fell near the Confederate works, and two big 'Johnnies' took his flag from him. The flag was sent to Richmond as a trophy of war and returned to the regiment in 1866. It is now in Memorial hall in the statehouse in Springfield, stained with the blood of the brave boys who went down underneath its folds that day at Jackson.

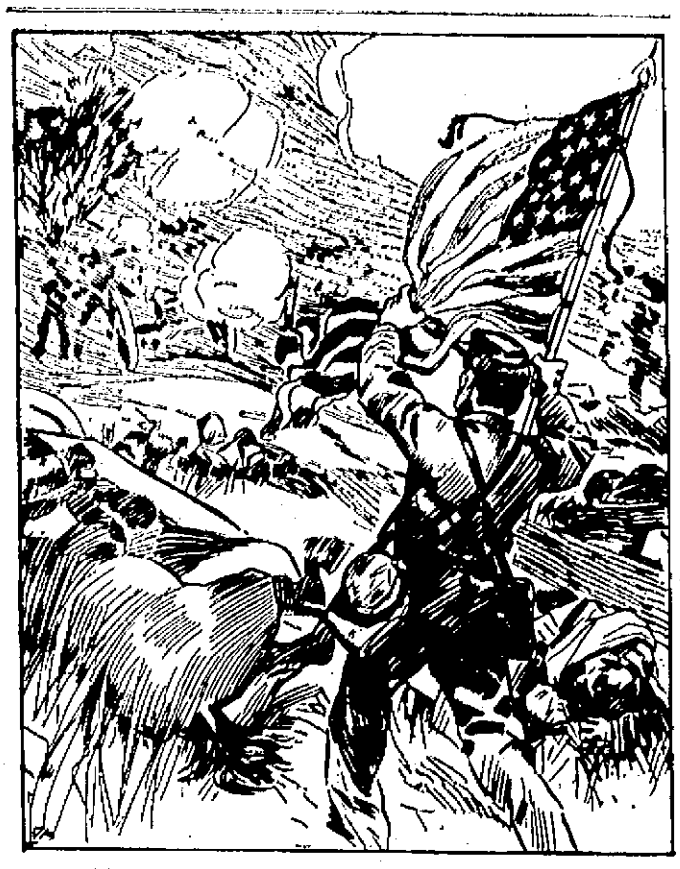
"The color bearer of the Fifty-third Illinois was Sergeant George Poundstone of Ottawa. He carried his flag almost to the breastworks, and, stopping by a small tree, the gunner of one of the pieces of the New Orleans artillery leveled his gun at the flag. When he saw that he was about to be taken he said, 'They can't get the flag unless they get me.' Reaching up, he tore it from the staff and was in the act of putting it under his jacket when the gun was fired and a shell struck brave Poundstone, almost severing his head from his body. This flag went to Richmond with the others and also returned, and may now be seen in Memorial hall, along with the other colors of the Fifty-third Illinois.

"The recall was sounded, and what was left of the gallant brigade rallied around the remaining colors. There were gathered around the old stars and stripes of the Forty-first forty-seven men, some of them slightly wounded. Sergeant H. M. Streeter of Argenta carried this flag, and with his flagstaff shot in two and the flag torn and riddled with bullets and shells he brought it off the field in triumph. Over two-thirds of the men who had gone into the charge had been killed and wounded or taken prisoners. It was a fearful mistake on the part of some one. General Lauman was placed under arrest. He demanded an investigation, but died without any being made. His mind became deranged brooding over this fearful charge. He always said that he was not to blame for the great loss of his men.

"On the 14th a flag of truce was sent to General Johnston by Sherman, and there was a cessation of hostilities for two hours to bury the dead, which was done by the Confederates. We were permitted to be present on the field in order that we might recognize our boys. On the 16th General Johnston evacuated Jackson and our army returned to Vicksburg. There was no charge during the war that was more disastrous to the number engaged than the charge at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863."

Colonel Pugh put the strength of his brigade at 850 men and the casualties of the charge 535 in all. Colonel Lee was twice wounded, but says that he was not counted among the casualties, and he thinks at least 100 casualties in the brigade did not get reported. The colonel of his regiment, John H. Hale, was stunned and disabled, and Colonel Aaron Brown of the Third Iowa severely wounded.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



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THE GRIP OF HONOR.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

"Have you taken leave of your senses, Elizabeth?" continued the admiral in great surprise. "Of what interest to a stranger is your—er—unmaidenly hesitation?"

"Anything which concerns so fair a lady is of deep interest to your humble servant," answered O'Neill ironically and bitterly. The comedy had gone, tragedy, as ever, following hard upon it.

A door at the rear of the room was opened softly at this moment, and a young man in the brilliant scarlet uniform of a British officer entered and stepped lightly toward them. His glance fell first upon the speaker.

"Barry O'Neill, by heaven!" he exclaimed, springing eagerly forward with outstretched hand. "How came you here?" For a moment the young soldier was oblivious of the presence of his father and his betrothed. His untimely entrance filled the room with apprehension and dismay.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FIGURE ON THE WALL.

"O'NEILL?" said the admiral, in much bewilderment. "Edward, this is your friend the Marquis de Richemont."

"Edward, do not speak!" cried Lady Elizabeth distractedly.

"Ah, Elizabeth, my love and duty to you, but not speak? About what, pray? What mean you?"

"Is this gentleman, the Marquis de Richemont, your friend or not, sir? Cease this hyping, Elizabeth. I will have an explanation," demanded the now thoroughly aroused admiral.

"My friend? Quite so," said Major Coventry, mulling. "Though I was ignorant that he was a marquis, he is none the less welcome. I am exceedingly glad to see him again. You, too, I presume, Elizabeth?"

"Glad even as you are," she replied deliberately, now seeing that further concealment was useless.

"But you called him O'Neill," continued the admiral.

"That is my name, sir," said O'Neill calmly, recognizing the uselessness of further evasion. "I am one of the Irish O'Neills, formerly of County Clare, now in the service of the king of France." He could not have said it more proudly had he been the king himself.

"The last time I saw you you were on the Ranger, that American Continental ship," continued Coventry.

"As a prisoner, sir?" cried the admiral.

"As an officer, my lord," answered the Irishman.

"What, sir? And now you are"—

"Second lieutenant of the American Continental ship Bon Homme Richard, Captain John Paul Jones, at your service," was the dauntless reply.

"Good god!" said the admiral. "Is it possible? And you, Elizabeth—you have deceived me also. You know this man?"

"Yes, sir; but not as the Marquis de Richemont."

"You have met this gentleman before?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where, may I ask, and when?"

"About a year and a half since, sir. You remember when the Maidstone was wrecked? He saved me from death then, and after Captain Jones put me ashore, you know"—

"He spared my life, too, as well, sir, at that time," said Coventry; "they both did."

"You seem to be a good hand at saving lives, Lieutenant O'Neill, marquis de Richemont. Perhaps you can think now of some way of saving your own," remarked the admiral sarcastically.

"'Tis useless to me now, my lord, and not worth the saving," answered the young man calmly. "But I would not have you mar the approaching nuptials of your son and ward by an execution. Let me at least live until the wedding. I shall be more willing to die then," he added softly.

"You came here for what purpose?" continued the admiral, disregarding the latter words of the young man as utterly irrelevant.

"To find out the number and force and disposition of the ships in the harbor."

"At the instance of"—

"Captain Jones, sir."

"The murdering pirate!"

"I have resented such language and proved its falsity upon the person of your son, sir," burst out O'Neill stepping forward, his hand upon his sword. "Shall I impose the same lesson on the father?"

"You are a prisoner, sir," replied the admiral imperturbably, "and are here at my pleasure to receive, not to give, lessons. Stand back, sir! Sergeant, bring in a file of men for a guard. Deliver up your sword at once, sir, to Major Coventry!"

"Your lordship is master here. I obey," answered the Irishman, shrugging his shoulders, and, drawing his sword, he tendered it to Major Coventry, who stepped forward reluctantly to receive it.

"Father," he said respectfully, "so far as my knowledge goes Captain Jones is certainly a gentleman. Had it not been for his magnanimity and that of my friend—I may still call you that, sir?"

"I am vastly honored, sir, I am sure."

—"my friend, the Marquis de Richemont, you would be childless to-day. Had it not been for the courage of this gentleman, Lady Elizabeth here"—

"Oh, sir," cried Elizabeth impetuously, "they are men of honor. I pray you, release this officer and let him go free. Nay, never shake your head; I ask it as a wedding gift to me, sir."

"My liberty your wedding gift, mademoiselle? Never!" interrupted O'Neill firmly.

"Say no more, either of you," said the admiral decisively. "You, sir, came here as an enemy, a spy."

"Not so, sir. I came here in the uniform of a French officer."

"But that is not the uniform of the flag under which you now serve," continued the admiral keenly. "You may secure some consideration, however, at my hands as representing his majesty the king. God bless him! by revealing the circumstances and plans and the ultimate purpose of your rebellious expedition."

"Clearly an impossible proposition," said O'Neill, bowing.

"But, stay!" said the admiral. "Now that I recall it, you gave me your word of honor that you came here to see this lady."

"And that is true, sir. I might have escaped to my ship with ease, in possession of the information I desired to get, but I came up to the castle to see her."

"A most foolish excursion, sir, and why, pray?"

"Because I love her," said O'Neill calmly.

"What!" cried Coventry, in great surprise and dismay. "Did you know this, Elizabeth?"

"Is a woman ever ignorant of the feelings she excites in a lover's breast, sir?" O'Neill answered for her.

"And have you—did you"—continued Coventry, looking still at Elizabeth.

"Lady Elizabeth has done nothing, sir. No word of affection has ever crossed her lips, to me at least," again replied O'Neill. "She would not even wait."

"Oh, but she did," interrupted Coventry jealously—"a year—six months—she tried to postpone her wedding for six months more. I begin to understand."

"Peace, Edward!" said Elizabeth, trembling violently. "The Marquis de Richemont is—is nothing to me—can never be anything to me, that is. The wedding shall proceed at the appointed date. I gave you my word. It was the wish of my mother, the wish of the admiral, your wish"—

"And yours also, dearest Elizabeth, is it not?" said Coventry, taking her hand entreatingly. She hesitated and stood silent.

"Have me executed at once, sir, in mercy and pity," said O'Neill to the admiral. "Let it be now—the sooner the better. This I cannot stand. 'Tis too much."

"Not so," replied the admiral gravely. "I will consider the matter further and consult with you again. Meanwhile if you will give me your parole I will allow you the freedom of the castle."

"Parole! 'Tis given, sir. Faith, I hardly think you could drive me away."

"That's well," returned the admiral. "Sergeant, call my steward and have him assign chambers to the Marquis de Richemont. Coventry, I presume you will place your wardrobe at his disposal in case he needs anything. Now the marquis will doubtless wish to retire. We will see him in the morning. Come, Elizabeth. Good night, sir. The sergeant will attend you."

"Lord Westbrooke, I thank you. Major Coventry, your servant. Lady Elizabeth, I wish you joy on your wedding. Good night," replied the young man, bowing to them all in succession.

As the admiral and the others left the room, the young lieutenant sank down on his chair and put his head upon his hands upon the table. The old sergeant, who had seen it all, watched him a moment in silence. Walking up to him finally and laying his hands on his shoulder with the familiarity of a privileged character he said:

"Come now, sir, be a soldier."

"You can give no worse advice than that to a sailor, my friend," replied O'Neill, rising and smiling in spite of his misery. "Lead on; I will follow," he added.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

They Originated in Japan and Were Masterpieces of Art.

In Japan originated the art of making and the custom of exchanging New Year's cards. Today both are as obsolete in the Flowery Kingdom as is New Year's calling in the United States. More charming art, more delightful custom, are not numbered among the good things that have passed away to suffer, in their time, let us hope, a happy revival.

For more than 100 years the designing and coloring of New Year's cards occupied the attention of the foremost draftsmen and wood engravers of Japan. They were made at the command of the noblemen of the emperor's court. In size they were from 6 to 8 inches, and each was inscribed with a poetic sentiment dictated by the noble giving the order. They were printed from five or six blocks, each color requiring, as in modern color printing, a separate block. The blocks were the property of the noble, who retained or destroyed them at will. No reprints for another were ever permitted. A nobleman's New Year's card was like his coat of arms or his sword. The surimonos, as Japan's New Year's cards were called, were designed specially to please some ladylove.—New York Press.

Nets Lure Athletes.

Races through deep snow are an attractive feature of winter sports in Germany, and athletes who take part in them do not always fare very successfully.

The reason is because over the ground which the runners must cross are laid nets with strong meshes, and as these are covered by the snow and hence are invisible the men's feet almost always catch in them, the result being that a race instead of being won by the swiftest runner is generally won by him who is lucky enough to escape the nets or who succeeds in freeing himself the most quickly from their meshes.

Races of this kind always attract large crowds, and there is much amusement when the nets begin to get in their deadly work.

Writers Whose Works Are Cursed.

With care and precision the journal clerks of the senate prepare the daily chronicle of the senate's doings. They are proud of their achievements, and justly so. It is a cause of sore disappointment to the makers of that journal when some thoughtless senator, eager for the morning's business, moves to suspend with the further reading.

Other clerks around the desk enjoy the joke and when the proceeding is concluded repeat in an undertone from man to man:

"Another insult."—Washington Post.

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JOHN VARS,

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, July 4, 1903.

It is reported that a price war between the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company and the beef combine in the near future is threatened. The public can stand it.

The war of registration is over. Now let us have peace from politics till fall. For the next two months the business people of Newport will be busy trying to make money enough to pay for next winter's coal.

We have not counted them but there must be nearly one million five hundred thousand hand organs in this city at the present time. They are to be found on every street and the air is redolent with their excruciating music.

The Newport Herald has recently installed a Campbell perfecting press of considerable speed for printing their daily edition. The purchase of an expensive modern stereotyping press speaks well for the prosperity of the Herald as well as showing that the paper is very much up-to-date and ready to make use of the newest improvements.

The Republicans of Newport are well pleased with the registration this year. The claim made by the active workers that the party has a majority of at least two hundred would seem to be well founded. More than six hundred new names that were never before on the list are found there this year. This would indicate unusual interest in the elections which are to come off this fall. As this is preliminary to the Presidential election next year the result will be watched with much interest. The registration of voters in this city this year, as far as the Republican party is concerned, has been done without any outside aid. To the Newport Republican Association great credit is due for the good results.

The registration of voters throughout the State, which closed Tuesday night, is much more favorable to the Republicans than it was last year, and the prospects are that that party will this fall carry on the biggest campaign in its history. The people are getting aroused. They do not like Gov. Garvin's defamation of the State on all possible and impossible occasions. And it looks now as though the uprising against him would be very strong. The Republican party is to have a reorganization and a thorough organization in every city and town in the State. It is expected that ex-Speaker Frank E. Holden will be given the position of chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in place of Gen. Hunter C. White, resigned, and upon him will devolve the duty of putting the party in a thorough fighting condition.

Attached.

The ship Young America, now building by the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding Company, in New Jersey, for the Rhode Island Nautical School in which many Newport people are interested, was attached by William E. Winant, the designer, claiming $4,600 for fees for services. The sheriff declines to make return of the service of the writ till Winant puts up a bond to hold him harmless. Meanwhile the builders announce that they will hold the sheriff responsible for the delay. They claim that the boat is their property, not having been paid for, and the sheriff has no right to attach it on a suit against the preparatory school. The contract price of the boat is $202,000, and Mr. Winant's suit is for $4,600, twice the amount that he claims is owed him. Winant has not put up the bond as yet.

The opening of the school has been postponed one year owing to the impossibility of the builders getting the vessel done on time.

Prosperous Condition.

The treasury surplus for the fiscal year ending Tuesday is $52,716,835. The receipts from customs during the fiscal year aggregated $283,891,715, the internal revenue receipts being $230,-115,255, with miscellaneous receipts of $44,880,552. The total receipts for the year have been $558,857,725, and the expenditures $506,176,590. The surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was $82,184,576. The repeal of the war revenue taxes has materially reduced the surplus for the present year, but the present surplus is, nevertheless, much larger than the treasury officials had estimated. The expenditures for the present year have been very much greater, showing an increase over last year of about $35,000,000. This increase in expenditures has been in almost all of the various branches of the government, the War Department expenditures, however, showing a decrease of about $20,000,000. The navy shows an increase over the last fiscal year of about $22,000,000.

A striking feature of these figures is the remarkable showing of customs receipts for the fiscal year just closed. These receipts show an increase of nearly $31,000,000 over the customs receipts of the last fiscal year, the United States having imported more goods during the present fiscal year than at any time in its history. The decrease of internal revenue as a result of the repeal of the war taxes has been $42,557,-959, very much less than the amount estimated by Congress at the time the repeal law was passed. Treasury officials are much pleased with the prosperous showing made by the statement just issued. The available cash in the treasury on June 30, 1903, was $261,-845,012, an increase of $10,357,851 over the cash in the treasury at the corresponding date in 1902.

The total amount of gold in the treasury on June 30, 1903, was $631,639,-896, an increase of $71,439,568 over 1902. The amount of public moneys held by national bank depositaries on June 30, 1902, was $123,963,087, and on June 30, 1903, $151,725,432, an increase for the year of $27,741,365.

Under the provisions of the secretary's offer of March 26, 1903, the amount of bonds refunded to June 30, 1903, was $74,202,400. In effecting this exchange the Government has paid out $3,221,-024 in cash for adjustment of premiums and accrued interest, and the annual interest charge on the interest bearing debt of the United States has been reduced $1,439,962. Bonds to the amount of $16,529,600 have been purchased during the year for the sinking fund, reducing the annual interest charge by $661,437. The total circulation of national banks on June 30, 1903, was $413,670,650. The increase for the year was $55,998. The comptroller of the currency reports that during the fiscal year just closed 537 new national banks have been organized.

This is a good showing. No nation on the earth can present a better one, and is decidedly different from the days of Cleveland when Uncle Sam had to borrow over three hundred million dollars to keep the gold reserve up to the required hundred millions. The country was never in the good financial condition it is today, and yet there are people who would vote to reinstate the policy of the government from 1892 to 1896, with all its attendant disasters.

Trial Races of the Yachts off Newport July 4th.

The great yachts Reliance, Columbia and Constitution are scheduled for trial races off Newport on July 4th.

The splendid Steamer Plymouth of the Providence Line will make a trip from Providence and Newport around Block Island on that day. Participants in this delightful excursion will thus doubtless have an opportunity of witnessing the sailing qualities of the great racers under the most favorable conditions. Fare for the trip of the Plymouth from Providence or Newport is $1.00. Tickets should be purchased in advance as the sale will be limited.

The total capitalization of corporations that filed papers in the states of New Jersey, Maine, Delaware and New York during the last six months shows a marked falling off, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The aggregate capitalization was less than $1,000,000,000 as compared with $1,595,000,000 in 1902, and $3,264,100,000 in 1901. During the year 1901 the $1,500,000 Steel Corporation was launched.

The Southern Railroad Company propose to dig a tunnel under Lookout Mountain, at an estimated cost of $5,-000,000.

Middletown.

Fifty-two persons registered their names in the Town Clerk's office for the purpose of voting during the political year ensuing July 1, 1903. Though not a large number when the whole number eligible to register and vote is considered, yet the total is much beyond that of any recent year. A good many natives of the town refrained from qualifying as voters and nearly one-half of those who did register were either citizens of foreign birth or natives of the State of Virginia, employed in the town as farm laborers. For the political year ensuing July 1, 1902, only 29 registered.

The section of public highway on the East Main Road extending from a point about 300 feet north of the north entrance to Turner's Lane, southerly for 1800 feet which the State Board of Public Roads has undertaken to improve, has been let by said Board to J. Overton Peckham of this town under a contract for $2,333.65. Of this amount the town will pay $291.71, one eighth part of the whole cost, as the section will be improved for a width of 16 feet, which is two feet in excess of the standard width of state road adopted by said Board. The contract has been made, but it is now announced that work will not be begun until September.

The new library building has been opened for the circulation of books and for the immediate future the librarian, Miss Clara L. Coggeshall, will be in attendance on Tuesday afternoons and Saturday evenings.

The schools of the town closed yesterday for the summer vacation. In place of the old-time closing exercise, the custom seems to be growing in favor, to have a picnic the last day of school. Many of these were enjoyed this year by the children and their teachers, as well as by their relatives and friends.

The Middletown Cemetery presents quite a changed appearance. The tree stumps have all been removed, new flower beds laid out and the wall reset; small fancy trees have also been planted upon either side of the entrance.

The services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur Rogers the first Sunday in July and the remaining Sundays of the month different clergymen will supply the pulpit. The Rev. J. P. Conover was to have officiated for several Sundays, but was unable to do so owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever in his family.

Portsmouth.

Mr. Sylvanus Tallman, son of Joseph T. Tallman, was found dead Saturday morning. Mr. Tallman lived alone in his house near the postoffice. His wife, who died about three years ago, was the daughter of Mr. Isaac Rogers of Middletown. He leaves one child, Mrs. Maud Macomber, and a grandchild; also one sister, Mrs. Sidney C. Thomas, and one brother, "Blind Jose."

Mrs. Wilbur C. Wheeler, wife of Bristol Ferry station Master Wheeler, had a bad fall on Tuesday, cutting a gash in her head and receiving other injuries.

Washington Matters.

Postmaster General Payne will not Resign—Roosevelt Consults with Wall Street Interests—The Political Outlook—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1903.

Postmaster General Payne has no intention of resigning from the cabinet in the immediate future. This statement was made to your correspondent by the postmaster general himself when his attention was called to the fact that numerous reports had been sent out from Washington to the effect, that, owing to his poor health, the criticism of the public press, etc., he would offer his resignation almost immediately. It is learned moreover, that in making plans for the coming summer which was done at the last cabinet meeting before the President left for Oyster Bay, the presence of Mr. Payne in Washington for at least a month more and his permanent retention of his present place was counted on. Senator Hanna, who spent Friday in Washington, said before leaving that there was no truth in the statement telegraphed from Cleveland that he had come to Washington to confer with the President regarding Mr. Payne's probable resignation and that in so far as he knew Mr. Payne had no such intention.

Senator Hanna said that his chief purpose in coming to Washington was to confer with Secretary Shaw with regard the new postoffice building at Cleveland. Asked if he discussed with Mr. Roosevelt the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, Mr. Hanna said that he had no knowledge of his own intention to resign that position, which is taken to mean that Mr. Hanna has agreed to retain that arduous position. Senator Hanna lunched at the White House the day he was in Washington, other guests present being Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Geo. W. Perkins, the partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. After luncheon Messrs. Hanna and Perkins had a long conference with the President regarding the proposed financial legislation which is being considered by Senator Aldrich's subcommittee. It is understood that Mr. Perkins presented to the statesmen the Wall street remedies which should be applied to the financial system. As it was through the influence of Mr. Perkins that the disclosures of irregularities in the postoffice department, which were being made in a Washington newspaper last December, were hushed up, his presence at the White House gave rise to all kinds of speculation.

The most important developments in the postoffice investigation during the past week have been the indictments of Edwin W. Driggs and J. V. Miller, the former an ex-member of Congress. It appears that while a member of Congress, Driggs accepted $1,250 for his services in securing the adoption by the postoffice department of an automatic change-making machine and that Miller paid the amount to him. This is a statutory offense and punishable with fine and imprisonment. It has long been suspected that Geo. W. Beavers was mixed up in the same transaction but that has not yet been proven. Ex-Postmaster General Smith has issued a lengthy statement regarding the Tulloch charges in which he attempts to prove collusion between Tulloch and Inspector Smith, whose report made so important a part of the Bristow reply. Mr. Smith's ground for making collusion is that both Tulloch and Inspector Smith use, in many instances, identical phraseology but that is explained at the postoffice department by the statement that both the Tulloch charges and the Smith report were based on a letter of Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell and that the phraseology referred to was, in both instances, borrowed from him.

Republicans in Washington are greatly delighted at what they regard as an exhibition of exceptionally able leadership on the part of Senator Spooner whom his recent visit to Wisconsin, obtained from Representative Babcock a pledge not to enter the lists in the Senatorial contest next winter and who successfully launched the "get together" movement in the state. Mr. Babcock's withdrawal from the senatorial race ensures the reelection of Senator Quarles and makes for party harmony. Whatever may be Governor LaFollette's position in his own state, Washington Republicans have been led to believe that he is a disturbing element and that the success of the party depends on his elimination as a factor in the politics of the state. Governor LaFollette on the other hand is reported to be intent on the defeat of Postmaster General Payne in the contest for membership on the national committee and is reported to be bending every energy in that direction.

Throughout the past week considerable interest has been manifested here in the platform to be and afterwards adopted by the Iowa Democrats. Now that the platform has been adopted Republican sentiment takes two forms. On one hand gratification is expressed that the Democrats have repudiated Colonel Bryan and his 16 to 1 heresy; on the other it is remarked that the Democrats with a common sense platform will not be as easy to beat as they would be were they to remain loyal to the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. This does not mean, however, that there is the slightest apprehension regarding the election of next year as even the Democrats themselves, at least the best posted of them, admit among themselves that it will be impossible to defeat Mr. Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has received a most friendly and complimentary cablegram from Emperor William apropos of the arrival at Kiel of the American naval squadron. It is as much a part of Mr. Roosevelt's international policy to maintain the most friendly relations with all foreign powers as it is to establish and support a powerful navy. It was with that end in view that he spared no pains to make the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia a pleasant one and he regards the cablegram of the Emperor as a further evidence of the success of his policy. Not only has the Kaiser thus cabled the President but he has invited the American commanders to dine with himself and the Empress and has in every way possible shown his friendliness for the United States.

The President left Washington for Oyster Bay on Saturday and the residential portion of the White House is now closed for the summer, only the new office building remaining in use.

Mr. John Gilpin is entertaining Captain A. G. McVey, yachting editor of the Boston Herald, at his home on John street.

Mr. Felix Mullaly of Boston has arrived for the season.

Mr. Harry Alger is visiting in Philadelphia.

Biggest in the World.

The fact that New York city is soon to have the largest bank in the world need not surprise anybody. New York is the second of the world's cities in size and the first in the amount of its business. The total of its bank clearings has led that of London for several years. The gap between them must grow wider and wider as the time passes. More millionaires reside in New York than in London and Paris together. Within a quarter or a third of a century New York at the present relative rate of increase of the two towns, will lead London in population. Long before that time the world's financial centre will be on this side of the Atlantic. That $1,000,000,000 bank, which is soon to be established in the American metropolis will probably have many counterparts within the next ten years.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation of Hartford, with a capital of $6,000,000. The company is to acquire, construct, lease and operate street roads, lighting plants, ferries and vessels in Manila.

The Journal of Commerce cotton report indicating that the average crop condition figures 74.9 as compared with 75 last month, 86.5 in July, 1902, and 77 in 1901. A more confident feeling is reported in the cotton states, particularly Texas.

The corporations have served a notice of appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the court of appeals of Albany declaring constitutional the special franchise tax law of New York state. A decision is expected within a year.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Simeon Hazard has rented for F. S. and S. P. Barker their new cottage on the westerly side of Prescott place, near Hall avenue, to Ernest Hall.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Mrs. Owen Smith, No. 33 Hall avenue, a two and one-half store frame dwelling and about 5000 square feet of land, bounded as follows: North on land of Caroline J. Brown, one hundred and sixty-five hundredths (100.65) feet; east on Hall Avenue forty-eight and five tenths (48.5) feet; south on land of Benjamin C. Langley, one hundred and fifty-five hundredths (100.55) feet; west on land of Edna C. Chase and Thomas Blacklock forty-nine and one tenths (49.1) feet.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented, through Herbert L. Dyer, agent for the Engs property, the furnished cottage, No. 13 Kay street, to James G. Wentz of New York, for the summer season.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for H. F. Rooney his cottage on Calvert street, to A. Gillis.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Joseph A. Andrews, his furnished flat at No. 5 Fir street, to Mrs. Wesserman, for the season.

Michael McMahon and wife have sold to Fischel David, for $450, a lot of land bounded west 100 feet, on Homer street; north 89 feet, on Bradford street; east on land of Bridget Corcoran and south by land of George A. Armstrong.

A. O'D. Taylor has subrented for Jacques Kiahauer of the Grande Maison de Blanc, store No. 2 in Abram's block, to Madame Agnes of New York, for the summer season.

Pauline I. Curley has quitclaimed and released to Samuel R. Honey, for $4,250, all her interest in the George Babcock Hazard estate, acquired by will or by judgment received in the court.

Simeon Hazard has rented for F. S. and S. P. Barker their new cottage on the Easterly side of Prescott Place to Percy Rippin.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 6 to 10 warm wave 5 to 9, cool wave 8 to 12.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 11, cross west of Rockies by close of 12, great western valleys 13 to 15, eastern states 16.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 11 great central valleys 13, eastern states 15. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18.

This disturbance will be what is known in meteorology as an inversion; that is the temperature will be the reverse at the same time in northern to what they are in the southern states. This comes by the cool and warm wave proceding abreast as they move eastward instead of following each other.

It will therefore be very hot in the southern states and dry not far from 14 while at the same date it will be very cool with showers in the northern states.

This condition will be very fortunate for wheat as it will give good weather for harvesting in mid-latitudes while the growing and immature spring wheat of the north will get much needed showers, but not enough rain to prevent damage.

While this weather will be favorable to spring wheat it will be hard on the corn crop, too dry in the best corn producing sections. With this great scarcety of first class grade of corn this dry weather will send corn to very high prices.

This condition will not be of much benefit to the farmers as they have very little of that grade of corn quoted in the market reports and used for speculative purposes.

Indications are that July weather will not be favorable to the oats crop. I do not expect failures in the corn and oats crops but that they will fall short of the average.

The picture and description of the Rhode Island state building, as it is to appear at the St. Louis exposition, make it evident that the structure will be one which that state and New England as a whole may feel proud. The building is to be colonial in style and happily arranged throughout for the purposes for which it will be used. It will have one adjunct, however, that can hardly be deemed colonial, and that will be a cyclone cellar capable of holding 100 persons. This will be constructed as a compliment to potency of the frisky western breezes. It remains to be seen whether Texas, which is 212 times as large as "Little Rhody", will plan a state building 212 times as ample and elegant. The odds are that she won't.—Boston Herald.

Election of Officers.

Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 334.

President—James J. O'Meara.
Vice President—Abner Redelit.
Recording Secretary—F. J. Cornelius.
Financial Secretary—Edward Shaw.
Treasurer—Benjamin B. Barker.
Conductor—James C. Walsh.
Warden—William H. Shields.
Trustee for 18 Months—Carl Swanson.
Trustee for 12 Months—B. A. Helgeson.
Trustee for 6 Months—E. L. Holt.

Newport Clambake Club.

President—Center Hitchcock.
Treasurer—Henry F. Eldridge.
Secretary—Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Executive Committee—H. H. Hunnewell, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Roland King, Henry F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, Fred H. Paine and C. L. F. Robinson.

Culmination of Georgia Scandal

Atlanta, Ga., July 3.—The scandal at the federal prison growing out of the tampering with Congressman Livingston's mail and of friction between the employes, culminated in the removal of all the officers by Attorney General Knox. Those removed were Warden Hawk, Deputy Warden Dawson and Assistant Deputy Warden Pelty.

Pope's Strength Diminishing

Rome, July 3.—Telegrams from abroad again started the rumor last night that the pope was ill. The pope's strength has notably diminished, owing to his advanced age, but not on account of any specific illness. Doctors who have examined him agree that if nothing unforeseen happens he will live at least another five years.

Pensions For Regicides

London, July 2.—The Odessa correspondent of The Standard says a report is current there that King Peter of Servia has appealed to the czar and the Emperor of Austria not to press their punitive demands. He proposes to banish the criminals on military pensions.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY 1903. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
4 Sat	4 35	7 34	1 4	3 10	3 40
5 Sun	4 34	7 34	1 41	4 03	3 31
6 Mon	4 34	7 31	2 21	4 57	5 20
7 Tues	4 35	7 34	3 4	5 45	6 08
8 Wed	4 36	7 33	3 52	6 30	6 49
9 Thurs	4 37	7 33	rises	7 14	7 30
10 Fri	4 37	7 33	7 34	7 53	8 08

First Quarter 1st day, 4h. 2m., evening.
Full Moon 9th day, 0h. 43m., evening.
Last Quarter 17th day, 2h. 24m., evening.
New Moon, 24th day, 7h. 46m., morning.
First Quarter, 31st day, 2h. 15m., morning.

For Sale.

HOUSE, BARN and other outbuildings, with three acres of land, a convenient distance from the city, for sale cheap.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY.

Open Saturday evenings.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

I am sole agent for the splendid 1 acre lot of land in Middletown, lying across the creek, at east of Easton's Beach. An hotel or first-class boarding house erected there would be certain to secure a large summer business. Finest seaside site available—bathing rights, &c. For price apply at my office in Newport. 22d May, 1903. A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Deaths.

In this city, 30th ult., Mary C., widow of William B. Sherman.

In Portsmouth, 27th ult., Sylvester Tallman, in his 48th year.

In Jamestown, 23 inst., Harry Turner, son of Stephen D. and Ellen T. Gaines, aged 9 days.

In Providence, 28th ult., Benjamin Edgar, second son of Hittie Lawton and the late Benjamin E. Carpenter, aged 33; 1st inst., Lucy A. Dunham, aged 86; 25th ult., Mary, widow of Frank Campbell, aged 78; 29th ult., Anna, widow of Alexander McKenzie, aged 88.

Life Insurance

MEANS

Food, Shelter, Education and Capital for your Family and Yourself.

THE TIME to purchase it is NOW.

Full particulars of

C. H. Wrightington,

94 Broadway, Telephone 924

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

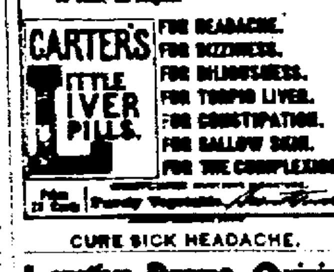
Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 1, 1903.

Estate of William H. H. Ball.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William H. H. Ball, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 6th day of July, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

6-13-3w

The Island Savings Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, will be paid to the depositors of this bank, on and after July 15, 1903.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., June 19, 1903—6-27

New England Commercial Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1903. N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier.

June 23, 1903—6-27

National Exchange Bank.

DIVIDEND NO. 61.

THE usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, July 1, 1903.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., June 22, 1903—6-27

NOTICE

—TO—

Taxpayers

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES, CITY HALL, NEWPORT, R. I., June 27, 1903.

THE TAX BILL for 1903 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1903,

to and including

AUGUST 31, 1903.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this Tax expires on the 31st day of August, 1903, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the Laws of this State) all taxes not paid on or before that date, shall carry, until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Taxpayers are therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Checks accepted.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes.

6-27-4w

The printed list of taxpayers for 1903 is now ready for distribution at the office of the Tax Collector.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

State Board of Public Roads.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway, about 2,040 feet in length in the town of Little Compton, will be received by the

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS,

at its Office, State House, Providence, R. I.,

until 12 m., on WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, 1903,

at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after Thursday, the 25th day of June, every week day, excepting Saturday, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Sec. 5 of Chap. 982 of the Public Laws.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,
ROBERT B. TREAT,
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,
WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,
JOHN F. RICHMOND,
State Board of Public Roads.

6-20-3w

Teachers' Certificates

EXAMINATIONS for State Certificates will be held WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 8 and 9, 1903, at the following places:

Providence,	Rhode Island Normal School
Newport,	Rogers High School
Woonsocket,	High School
East Greenwich,	Academy
Westerly,	High School

The examinations will begin each day promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

Examinations will be given on Wednesday in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Language, History and Physiology, for both Third and Fourth Grades.

On Thursday all examinations in Professional Subjects for all grades will occur.

All examinations for First and Second Grade Certificates will be held in Providence ONLY.

All persons intending to take the examinations must notify the undersigned on or before July 4, of the grade for which they wish to be examined and the place.

THOMAS B. STOCKWELL, Secretary State Board of Education.

Box 142, Providence. 6-20-3w

CARR'S LIST,

Lovey Mary, by the author of Mrs. Wiggs.
A Whaleman's Wife, by F. T. Bullen.
The Insane Root, by Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Room with the Little Door, by Roland Burnham Mollneux.
Six Trees, by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.
The New Boy at Dale, by Charles Edward Rich. A book of rare interest for boys and girls.
Whimlets, by S. Scott Stinson.
The Spy Company, by A. C. Gunter.
The Golden Rapids of High Life, by Colonel Richard H. Savage.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING

Turkish Baths.

When in Providence don't forget to try one of

"JOE HEATON'S"

TURKISH BATHS.

Massage and Electricity, Large Swimming Pool, Private Sleeping Rooms.

THE BEST THE CITY AFFORDS.

Whiteley & Heaton,

36 Aborn Street, Providence, R. I.

THOMAS WHITELEY. JOSEPH HEATON.

2-25-6m

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.

BOOTS & SHOES,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS ISLE OF PINES

Complete Sovereignty of Cuba Is Recognized

PALMA SIGNS TREATIES

Resulting From Recent Diplomatic Negotiations—Secretary Moody Is Greatly Pleased at Fixing of Status of Naval Stations in Cuba

Havana, July 3.—The treaty covering the naval and coaling station leases and the treaty placing the Isle of Pines wholly under Cuba sovereignty were signed at noon yesterday by President Palma.

In explanation of the above it should be said that a treaty embodying a lease of the harbors of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda as coaling stations for the United States was signed by President Palma and President Roosevelt in February of this year. The treaty mentioned above is concerned with details such as the price to be paid to Cuba, obligations of the United States as to prevention of smuggling, the term of the lease, etc. These and other details are in article 8 of the February treaty left for future settlement between the two governments.

Washington, July 3.—Secretary of Navy Moody expresses great satisfaction at the news from Havana of the signing of the coaling stations treaty. This document has been the subject of many exchanges between the two governments and the task of completing it to the satisfaction of both governments has been a tedious one. It is earnestly hoped that the Cuban senate before its adjournment will ratify the treaty, as the navy department is anxious to proceed at once with work on the stations.

Preliminary surveys of the land already have been made at Guantanamo, and the Olympia has been retained in Caribbean waters to be ready to land men and begin the work as soon as the authorization comes from Washington. About $100,000 is immediately available for the beginning of the work at Guantanamo and will be used probably in the construction of a wharf, barracks for a marine guard of perhaps 100 men and a small hospital.

The general board is giving most careful consideration to plans for this station and it is the secretary's wish that the work be thoroughly planned and as carefully executed. What will be done with Bahia Honda is yet uncertain, though the chances are that it will be used chiefly as headquarters for marines. The report that the war department will be given entire charge there is emphatically denied.

Intense Heat in New York

New York, July 3.—A terrific storm followed a day of most intense heat. There were four deaths from the heat and a score or more of prostrations. Already three deaths, directly traceable to the storm, have been reported, and many persons caught in the fury of the wind were injured. At one time the gale blew at the rate of 72 miles an hour in the upper part of New York. Many places were struck by lightning.

More Taffy From Peter

Belgrade, July 3.—In a speech at a dinner last night, King Peter expressed his satisfaction that Servia today stood high in the esteem and respect of Europe. Speaking of the future of Servia, he pointed out the necessity for devoting his whole solicitude to the regeneration of the economical life of the nation and the development of the army.

Less Deaths and More Births

New York, July 3.—Statistics for the first half of the current year show that for the first six months of 1903 34,855 deaths were reported, indicating a death rate of 18.67 per 1000 of inhabitants, against a death rate of 19.54 per 1000 in the first six months of 1902. The births reported numbered 46,408, against 40,392 for the first half of 1902.

LAMONTHE'S MOVEMENTS

Lead Boston Police to Believe That Goddu Murder Was Premeditated

Boston, July 3.—The Boston police have found that Joseph A. Lamothe, who killed Miss Goddu at Lowell, had made an attempt the day before the shooting to procure a lot of jewelry from a Boston instalment house. For a week he had been negotiating with the firm, from which he had previously bought three watches, for the purchase of two diamond rings, worth $150. He called at the firm's place of business Saturday noon, expecting to get the rings, which were to be paid for in weekly instalments, but the firm objected to letting him have them, as he still owed money on the watches.

Lamothe visited this place within an hour of the time when he left his work at a New Haven freight shed. During the 10 months that he worked for the railroad he drew a daily wage of $2.25. On Saturday he had about $14 due him, which he could not collect until Tuesday.

The more the police inquire into the circumstances immediately preceding the shooting the more certain they are that Lamothe was planning on Saturday to do some harm to some one, probably Miss Alexina, and was trying to raise money to assist him in escaping. He tried to sell one of his watches to a fellow-employe at the freight shed, but failed.

Didn't Hire Women in Canada

Portland, Me., July 2.—The hearing in the case of Frank Lloyd, charged with a violation of the alien contract labor law, which was continued from last week, was finished before Commissioner Bradley here and Lloyd was discharged. Annie and Rhoda Tapley of New Brunswick, two young women whom Lloyd was accused of hiring in Canada to work in Lowell, stated that they were hired in this country and the commissioner discharged Lloyd.

A MINE DISASTER

Two Hundred and Thirty-Four Lives Snuffed Out

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP

Wrecked Entrances in Mine in a Wyoming Town and Buried Alive Those Who Were Not Killed Outright—Mine Was Dangerous

Hanna, Wyo., July 1.—An explosion of fire-damp in Mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal company at this place snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others, and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The explosion completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filling the working with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive. The explosion was heard for many miles around and attracted people from the adjoining settlements. Huge timbers and railroad iron were hurled 300 feet from the mouth of the shaft.

Horses and scrapers were put at work hauling debris from the shaft. The work is progressing slowly, owing to the narrow space in which the rescuers are compelled to operate. A party of rescuers reached four miles that were alive and this caused renewed hope. It is a faint hope, however, for experienced mine bosses and miners say that when the imprisoned men are reached all will be found dead. Some of the miners who escaped say they saw 20 dead bodies in entry No. 17. They reported that many of the men were crazed by the explosion and ran hither and thither in the mine. Many of these could have escaped but they lay down, buried their faces in their hands and gave up the fight. Of the 234 dead about 175 were married and had large families. About 100 were Finlanders, 50 were colored and the others were Americans.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down in the mine at 7 o'clock in the morning and only 48 have been accounted for. Of this number two are dead. The rescuers were unable to penetrate far into the mine, as it was necessary to make another opening to permit fresh air to reach the lower levels.

The Hanna mines are among the best on the Union Pacific system, being established in 1878. The town was named for Senator Mark Hanna when he was a member of the Union Pacific company. Mine No. 1 is practically a new property. It has 20 entries, 15 miles of workings and a main shaft 1½ miles in length. The mine has been recognized as a dangerous property for some time on account of the large amount of gas, but the system of ventilation has been so good that an accident was not anticipated.

"Wesley Day" Celebrated

Boston, June 29.—The name of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, was on the tongue of many Methodist clergymen of New England yesterday on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the man who gave to the world a new religion. His life and work were largely dwelt upon and honor and praise were given for what he accomplished in his chosen field.

Turkish-Bulgarian War Imminent

Vienna, July 3.—In well informed circles here the view is gaining ground that the outbreak of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria is nearer than generally supposed. A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the possibility of hostilities is being canvassed in diplomatic circles and it is feared that an encounter may at any moment occur.

President Intends to Rest

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 29.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday with his family at his Sagamore Hill home. It is announced by Secretary Loeb that the president will receive few callers at Sagamore Hill this summer, and those who hope to see him will be obliged to make engagements in advance of their arrival at Oyster Bay.

Twenty May Have Perished

San Antonio, Tex., July 3.—A cloudburst visited the southwestern section of Texas. No accurate reports of the loss of life can be obtained, as the telegraph wires are down in the storm-swept section, but it is believed that at least 20 people, mostly Mexican laborers and farmhands, perished in the flood.

Contest Over Canoble Lake

Exeter, N. H., June 30.—The state of New Hampshire has brought action against the Methuen company of Methuen, Mass., to prevent it from using the waters of Canoble lake. It is public water owned by the state. The case will come before the United States circuit court in August.

Tennis Championship Changes Hands

Philadelphia, June 29.—Miss Marion Jones has lost the title of national tennis champion to Miss Elizabeth Moore, former champion. The match was the chief feature of the concluding day of the women's tennis tournament for the championship of the United States.

Cut Down by Many Millions

New York, June 30.—The executors and trustees of the estate of former Judge Henry Hilton report that it amounts all told to $6,219,500. Its value was computed originally at $20,000,000.

Leavitt Off for a Rest

Boston, July 3.—The present whereabouts of Elmer E. Leavitt, a member of the boot and shoe firm of Larrabee & Foster, are not yet known. At Leavitt's home, Medford, his little daughter, in answer to a query as to the whereabouts of her father, said: "My father has gone away for a needed rest. No one here knows where he is but my mother, and she is out of town visiting."

POISON IN PANCAKES

Woman Said to Have Confessed to Trying to Kill Husband

Rutlandite, Vt., July 2.—Mrs. Philander Moffat of this place has been arrested by Sheriff Wilson on the charge of attempting to kill her husband by poisoning. Joseph Mears, who was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in state prison on that charge, now appears to have been only an accomplice. Mears was first tried in June, 1902. The jury disagreed at that time. He was again brought up for trial last winter. He was convicted and sentenced.

Additional evidence has since come out which led to the indictment of Mrs. Moffat. Mears was brought over from Windsor and testified against her. Mrs. Moffat returned home this week, after some absence for some time from the state, and Sheriff Wilson at once arrested her and took her to Bennington.

It is said that she made a confession to Sheriff Wilson, giving her love for Mears as the cause of the attempt on the life of her husband. It is said that Mears purchased the poison and Mrs. Moffat put it in some pancakes which she made for her husband. Her trial will be held in Bennington in December.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

The body of W. F. Partridge was found in the Merrimack river at Concord, N. H.

Linus N. Pitcher, former chief of police of Malden, Mass., died at the Malden hospital from appendicitis, having been brought to the hospital for an operation just an hour previous to his death.

Mrs. Charles Rollins committed suicide at Millville, Me. Her body was found in the hammock house in the yard of her home, a razor with which she had cut her throat, lying on the floor. Mrs. Rollins was demented.

The body of William H. Summels was found in Foster pond, Andover, Mass. He was drowned while fishing.

While bathing at Medford, Mass., Maynard King, aged 15, was seized with cramps and drowned.

Mrs. Mary A. Dorr committed suicide at East Orland, Me., by drowning. She was mentally unbalanced.

J. T. Coughlin, aged 20, fell into the Merrimack river at Newburyport, Mass., and was drowned.

An electric car struck and killed an unknown man who was lying on the track at Methuen, Mass.

John F. Sullivan disappeared from his home at Cambridge, Mass., a week ago and his body has been found in the Charles river. He had been ill and despondent.

Walter M. Howland of Amherst has been elected treasurer of Amherst college to succeed Dr. Joseph W. Fairbanks deceased. Dr. Howland is a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1868.

Daniel Keefe, a lad, fell into the Charles river at Cambridge, Mass., and was drowned.

Wilmot B. Jackson, 22, died at Lynn, Mass., from burns received while trying to remove a kettle of blazing fat from the stove in his father's bakery.

Henry Myers, manager of the Bijou theatre, Fall River, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets consist entirely of personal property.

Patrick Leary fell over the bank of the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass., and was drowned. He leaves a widow and six children.

Henry D. Hervey, superintendent of schools at Pawtucket, R. I., since 1868, has been elected superintendent of the Malden, Mass., schools, to succeed George E. Gray, who has resigned to take charge of the Massachusetts educational exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The salary is $2000.

John Hannan, aged 53, was drowned while bathing in the Charles river at Newton, Mass.

Reuben Davis, conductor on a freight train, fell from a box car at West Kingston, R. I., and several cars passed over his body, cutting it in two.

William Reny of Westbrook, Me., was drowned while canoeing.

Herbert Tyler, aged 21, was drowned off Hog Island, Me. He went fishing and later his boat was found floating bottom up.

Donald Woodman, aged 5, was drowned at Meredith, N. H.

Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, pastor of the Fourth Congregational church of Hartford, has been offered the presidency of Talladega college, Alabama, and has the matter under consideration.

The filing of the will of Captain Charles E. Patten at Bath, Me., brought out the fact that nearly $75,000 is given to public institutions.

Andrew C. Renick, polygamist and jail breaker, serving time in the Norfolk county house of correction at Dedham, Mass., is dead at that institution of pneumonia.

Jerome Gallant, 23, was instantly killed at Fairfield, Me., by being run over by a motor car.

Struck by Descending Drill

Barre, Vt., July 2.—John Raycroft, a quarryman, was killed by striking a powder charge in the ledge on which he was drilling. A six-foot drill was thrown 50 feet in the air and as it fell Raycroft was struck over the head. He leaves a widow and three children.

Wind Too Strong For Tent

Machias, Me., July 3.—A strong gust of wind flattened one of the big tents of a travelling circus which exhibited here and 30 persons out of an audience of 2500 were more or less injured. There were no fatalities, and none of the injured is likely to die as the result.

Killed by Fall From Wagon

Braintree, Mass., July 3.—George Drake, 26 years old, driver of an express wagon, fell from his seat last evening and the heavily loaded wagon passed over him, crushing him so that he died while on the way to a hospital.

Kick Caused Boy's Death

Boston, July 2.—Efforts are being made by the police to find the man who is said to have kicked in the abdomen Joseph Letzing, 9 years old. A sister of the child says that she and her brother were walking on Dudley street, singing, when a man came along and told them to stop their noise. They did not heed him, and then, it is said, the man kicked backwards, striking the boy, from the effects of which he died.

A RACE OF AUTOS

Jenatzy of the German Team Wins the Bennett Cup

HIGHLY EXCITING CONTEST

With De Knyff of the French Team Eclipsed During Driving of Gabriel in Paris-Bordeaux Race—American Competitors Made Poor Showing

Ballyshannon, Ire., July 3.—The international race for the James Gordon Bennett cup was won by Jenatzy, a member of the German team, who covered the distance of 370 3-4 miles in 6 hours, 36 minutes, 9 seconds, including the stops imposed by the regulations. Two members of the French team ran each other so close for second place that it is not yet known whether De Knyff or Farman is entitled to the honor. Only one minute divided them, and it is thought likely that De Knyff's claim to second place will be upheld. The most remarkable features of the great race were its practical immunity from serious accidents and the wretched showing by the American team.

At Ballyshannon, which was the headquarters for the race, no news had been received last night of any one being injured except one of the contestants, the English crack, Jarrott, and his chauffeur. Jarrott had a miraculous escape from death and has a broken collarbone and a badly bruised body. His chauffeur also has a fractured collarbone besides a broken leg. Both, however, are doing well. The accident occurred through the steering gear of the favorite English car getting out of order when going at full speed. Instead of turning a corner the automobile ran straight into the bank at the side of the road and was smashed clean in two. How the occupants escaped death is more than they themselves can explain. Stocks, another Englishman, had his car disabled through the same cause, but was not hurt.

Baron De Caters, after making a splendid race, broke the axle of his car, and Foxhall Keene retired because of a similar accident. Moors and Winton of the American team both failed to finish, owing to derangement in the mechanism of their cars, and Owen, the third member of the team, only completed five out of the seven laps of the race. Thus only five out of the 12 starters completed the course. One of these, Edge, the holder of the cup, came in long after the race was officially declared over.

The poor showing of the American competitors is generally attributed to the excessive lightness of their cars. Owen, who made the best showing among them, when the race was over said he could not blame the roads. "I guess the reason I was beaten is the same as that of the other fellows who were defeated by the daring German."

All the arrangements for the race worked well and the Irish peasants are once more venturing on the roads, though with fearful eyes and keen ears for the roar of the motors as they come down the hills of Kildare. The Frenchmen received some consolation in not getting the cup by gaining the prize offered by Scott-Montague, M. P., to the team whose members all finished.

The general opinion expressed by the British authorities is that the race was the most successful ever run and is likely to do much to remove the antagonism towards similar contests and motors in general.

From a racing point of view the contest, which lasted from 7 in the morning until 7:30 last evening, will always be remembered for the desperate struggle between De Knyff and Jenatzy. The daring driving of Gabriel in the Paris-Bordeaux race was quite eclipsed by the speed at which the contestants seven times passed the judges stand at Ballyshannon. Then the rivalry between Germany and France always stood out. Both Jenatzy and De Knyff waved their hands wildly in answer to the cheers of the onlookers and drove with what looked like desperation. As the final round approached and the gap between the two rivals lessened, there were many who thought that a collision was inevitable, but De Knyff kept his lead of a minute or two and crossed the line ahead. In elapsed time from start to finish Jenatzy was the fastest.

Cleveland's Engines Worked Well

Bath, Me., July 3.—The cruiser Cleveland was given its first preliminary trial from this city, going down the Kennebec river and then straight out to sea. The engines worked splendidly, but no official time was taken. The craft was out eight hours, and the engines were worked under all possible conditions without mishap. Many naval officials were aboard.

Commissioners Refuse to Testify

Springfield, Mass., July 3.—The Chicopee board of aldermen have begun an investigation of the charges of improper conduct in connection with the granting of junk, liquor and other licenses. License Commissioners Lodge and Murphy flatly refused to recognize the authority of the board to compel them to testify.

Lads Drowned Together

New Haven, July 3.—George Vilsort and Charles Schlayer, 11 years old, were swimming in Quinnipiac river. One of them, who was not a good swimmer, got into a hole, and when his companion went to his assistance he clutched h[illegible] and both went down. The bodies were recovered later.

Freight Conductor Killed

Charlton, Mass., July 3.—A locomotive running light ran into the rear end of a freight train near here and Conductor McHige of the freight train was killed and two brakemen and the fireman of the locomotive were injured. Three freight cars were forced from the rails.

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OUTING HATS,

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Yours respectfully,
W. C. COZZENS & CO.,
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I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the

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I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.

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HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

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Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

All cases of weak and lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

A Word About Pretty Girls.

There is a large community of men at the present day who are more or less banded together against the pretty woman.

Few beings are nowadays regarded with more suspicion and dread by their would-be admirers of the opposite sex.

The old desire, whenever a man saw a beautiful face, to rush in and conquer, has given way to a shrinking from her presence and a seeking out by the general body of men of those less dazzling in their outward charms, but possessing more lasting inward characteristics, says a recent writer.

The pretty woman, in fact, reigns now chiefly, in a man's eyes. He is content to watch her glide to and fro, to be a silent observer of her progress, not to rashly seek her hand in matrimony.

For a pretty woman is, to put it bluntly, a matrimonial failure. She does not concern herself about the business of getting married, and when one party is neglectful in this respect there must be disaster.

Just as a man before popping the question must energetically see that his business position justifies him in getting up a home, so a woman has many things which it is her duty to heed.

Certain qualities of domesticity, patience, amiability, unselfishness, are essential to her entering into a bond with a man.

A plain woman has well pondered over this. She has asked herself if she is really fit to be a man's wife, and has concerned herself not with the question, "Is he good enough for me?" but "am I good enough for him?"

But with the pretty woman, the reverse is the case. There are few more distressing spectacles than the young girl who has just awakened to the fact that she is beautiful. It will in most cases effectively blot out many of her good points. Before the dreary discovery, she has gone the ordinary way of girls, making herself useful and accomplished. Then she really gets to know that she is pretty. She now knows definitely why the young men all stare at her as she walks down the street. It is no longer, as she once thought, mere rudeness, but admiration.

This impression goes into a delusion. She begins to picture the world at her feet. The question is not, "What man will marry me?" but "What man is good enough to pay me attention?"

There is no longer any reason for her to be domesticated or accomplished. She has a far greater asset than this—her beauty, and so she sails on, probably in time courted by every one.

Character in Banking.

The value of a bank's identity was being discussed the other day in a group of distinguished old-school financiers—men who were expressing gratification that the identity of a prominent old New York bank was not to be lost. "There is character in a bank as well as in an individual," said one of the men, "and that character persists through habit and tradition, training of the officers, tellers and corresponding clerks. To invade this character, overthrow it, and to serve under a good old name to invite public confidence for a style of banking foreign to its history, would be a shallow and futile device. The public is quick to detect a motive and quick to leave. Why, the very term 'old' has a money value in banking, the management being good and consistent with best traditions; while the catch phrase, 'not what it once was' is a distinct detriment.

"You can always guess the banks where weak loans are housed. You can always judge from a dividend history how a bank fares through the years. What would be the public security if the mere brute force of suddenly contributed capital could be used to crowd itself into the management and control of public deposits to be used as some unseen hand behind the scheme would point out? There are some things money cannot do, and one must be won by years of good conduct and uprightness in commercial transactions, and one might as well seek to deliver the clients of a great old family lawyer to a Tombs shyster buying the library and office furniture, as to deliver the clients of one of our historic old city banks to an enterprising promoting company.

"I know an old bank in this city which carries in its vaults millions of dollars' worth of securities belonging to old families, people who live in all parts of the world. The bank has no official responsibility for all this treasure. It is simply a custodian through confidence. Imagine this being at the disposal of the wrong man? Character is looked to in banking, and will be looked to more as, in the swift modern changes, the old ideal of commercial banking is being in practice displaced by, well—something else."—New York Post.

American Schoolships.

The St. Mary's and the Saratoga are two of the three American schoolships on the Atlantic coast intended exclusively for nautical schools to train boys for the merchant marine. The Saratoga is controlled by the State of Pennsylvania and the State of Massachusetts controlls the Enterprise; but the St. Mary's is maintained by the Board of Education of the city of New York. The nautical school on the St. Mary's is under the supervision of the United States—that is to say, the captain is a detailed officer of the United States navy. The school is intended for boys who wish to learn navigation and seamanship, combined with a high school course of studies, so that they may be fitted to engage as officers in the merchant marine service. After a student has completed two cruises and passed his examination he receives a certificate of graduation, which qualifies him to fill the position of quartermaster or junior officer on the great transatlantic steamship lines.—From "A Four-Thousand-Mile Race" in July St. Nicholas.

Pat's Capability.

"What'll you charge for taking away these ashes, Pat?" I asked, pointing to the winter's accumulation.

"Sivin dollars an' a half, Sor," promptly replied the owner of the village garbage cart.

"What?" I exclaimed. "Why, I thought you charged only 75 cents a load?"

"That's right, Sor," agreed Pat, "siventy-foive cints a load at dthat."

"Well," I estimated, eyeing the pile of ashes speculatively, "there isn't any ten loads here. There's not more than five, or maybe six at the outside."

"Don't be afther frettin' yersilf over that now, Sor," said Pat cheerfully, "Jist lave it to me intirely, Sor an' I'll make it tin loads [illegible] without any trouble at all, at all, Sor."—New York Times.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Press Correspondent New York State Grange

A GRANGE LIBRARY.

An Important Consideration In the Best Grange Work.

It is well for us to remember in our outline of grange work for the year before us that some provision should be made for a library, or, if one is already owned, then additions should be made to it systematically. There is nothing which enters more deeply into the warp and woof of one's character than the books we read. The practice of keeping before the minds of our young men and young women beautiful and uplifting images, bright, cheerful and helpful thoughts from good books is of inestimable value. The difference between the future of the boy who has formed the habit of good reading and the one who has not is as great as between the educated and the uneducated. Next to the actual society of a noble, high minded author is the benefit to be gained by reading his books. The mind is brought into harmony with the hopes and ideals of the writer, so that it is impossible afterward to be satisfied with low or ignoble things. The horizon of the reader broadens, his point of view changes, his ideals are higher and nobler, and his outlook on life is more elevated. Let the grange library become a permanent fixture.—G. A. Fuller.

National Secretary C. M. Freeman.

C. M. Freeman of Ohio has been appointed secretary of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry to fill the unexpired term of John Trimble, deceased. Mr. Freeman was born in Miami county, O., on a farm in 1862 and has lived all his life in the same county on a farm, except while attending Ada university, where he graduated in 1882. He joined the Order when he was sixteen years of age and has been an earnest, faithful member from that time until the present. He was lecturer of the Ohio state grange

C. M. FREEMAN.

from 1894 to 1896 and elected secretary of the Ohio state grange in 1900 and re-elected in 1902. For several years past he has conducted the grange department in the National Stockman and Farmer, which position he resigned on his entry on the duties of secretary of the national grange. Mr. Freeman's life has been devoted to agriculture, and such spare time as has been at his command has been used to improve the educational advantages of the boys and girls on the farm and to advance the material welfare of the agricultural classes.

Postal Savings Banks.

Public sentiment is developing in favor of postal savings banks and as the advantages of the system become better understood there will be still further tendency toward their establishment. When we make it possible for the country boy or girl to go to the nearest postoffice and deposit however small a sum of money and receive a bankbook guaranteed by the United States government, we have not only instilled habits of economy that will result in similar action by all the boys and girls associating together, but we have planted in the breasts of the rising generation seeds of patriotism and loyalty to country that will thrive and bear fruit in the future. There are many reasons why the grange advocates the establishment of postal savings banks, but one of the chief of these is the habit of thrift and economy promoted and the love of country developed that could be done so effectively in no other way.—N. J. Bachelder, National Lecturer.

Strengthen Weak Points.

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." It is where we are weak that our enemies always attack us. Individually we must fortify our characters against the attack of everything unworthy of our best selves. As an order we must fortify such places in our organization as offer any inducement to an attack by an enemy. Where do those who wish to use our Order for selfish ends usually try to approach us? Let us study the question and be on our guard.

Grange Needs and Gives Help.

The grange is in need of the help which the best and strongest men in every community can give it; but, on the other hand, the best and strongest men in every community are in far greater need of the grange. Much as the grange needs good men in it, the need of the farmer for the grange and the help it can give him through its organization is immeasurably greater.

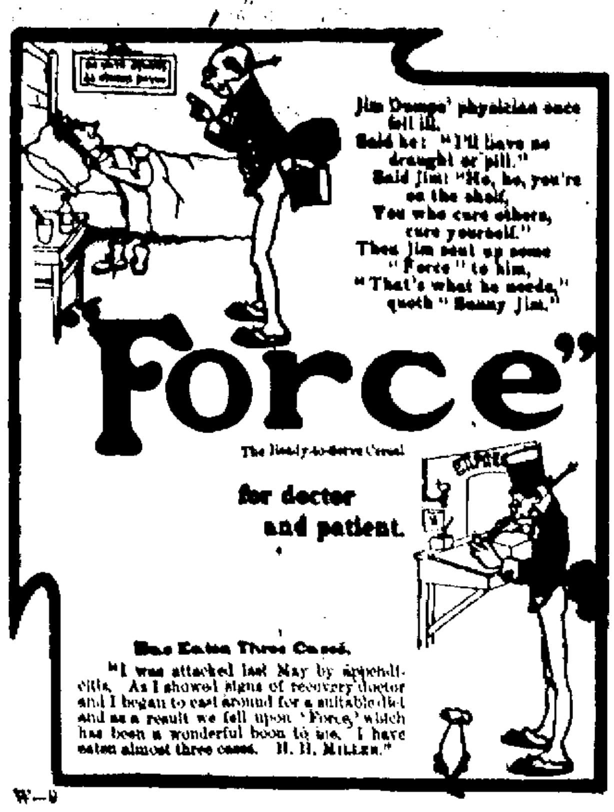
New York state leads in grange membership with 70,000

She Furnished Bulletins.

"Their marriage was a surprise, wasn't it?"

"Well, his friends were surprised, but I believe her friends were expecting it."—Brooklyn Life.

Study is the bane of boyhood, the aliment of youth, the indulgence of manhood and the restorative of old age.—Landor.



Wild Animals.

Dealers in wild animals get most of their lions from Nubia. There the natives search for a lioness with newborn cubs, kill the mother and bring up the young beasts on goats' milk. When they are two months old they are taken to the coast on the backs of camels and shipped to Europe. Lions are also obtained from Abyssinia and Senegal. Formerly the Atlas mountains furnished the finest lions, but the species now no longer exists except a few specimens in menageries. Adult Nubian lions are worth $1,000 apiece, while Senegal lions range in price from $500 to $750.

Tigers vary in price from $875 to $1,500 apiece and more, according to the variety and rarity of the animal. Siberian tigers for instance, sell at the latter figure. They are large, beautifully striped creatures. In the winter they grow a long, wooly winter coat. Some full grown tigers are captured in pitfalls, but most specimens of these animals are caught while small cubs and raised on milk.

The hippopotamus, the rhinoceros and the giraffe are difficult to secure. It is practically impossible to capture a full grown beast of these species, and the young ones are hard to rear. A baby hippopotamus will drink thirty pints of milk a day and a baby rhinoceros almost as much. Thus it requires the presence of a large herd of goats in the wilderness to supply milk for such creatures. A hippopotamus is worth from $2,500 to $3,000, a rhinoceros slightly more, while giraffes sell at $2,500 or more, according to size, age and condition.

Self-Sacrifice Extraordinary.

Two elegantly-dressed men, who have long been wanted on a charge of burglary at Mayence, Germany, were arrested there the other day while in the act of committing robbery. They were taken to the police station and confined in separate cells. While one of the men was being examined the other committed suicide by cutting his throat, and during the confusion caused by the suicide the other prisoner availed himself of the opportunity to escape.

First Aid to the Drowning.

Quiller-Couch's Cornish Magazine relates the following of the dwellers on the stern Cornish coasts: "All the crew had been saved but one poor fellow was brought ashore unconscious. The curate turned to the bystanders: 'How do you proceed in the case of one apparently drowned?' 'S'arch his pockets.'"

The official statistics just published in England show that since the legal bars have been lowered there is a remarkable increase of divorces. In 1893 there were 825 decrees, or 2.77 for 100,000 of population; in 1901 the number has risen to 7,330, or 22.47 per cent., eleven times as many as eight years before. There were several striking features in the report, one of them that London showed the smallest percentage; another that nearly twice as many petitions were filed by husbands as by wives. In America these latter figures are more the reversed. This does not indicate, however, that husbands are better in England than in the United States, but it is probably due to three reasons.

The English laws of divorce are much more favorable to men than to women. It is only within a short period that wife could secure a divorce for adultery, while a husband always could do so, and it is only within a year that habitual drunkenness has been made a cause. A second is found in the few chances which English women have for marriage. They vastly exceed the men in numbers, while the poverty of the younger sons among the upper classes and the small salaries and wages among the lower classes make marriage a luxury which is not possible for all. The wife who separates from a husband is likely to do without a partner for the rest of her life, and to many women this would be deemed a hardship. The principal reason, however, is undoubtedly the tremendous difficulty which women have in making a living. The avenues of employment are crowded to the limit, and wages are at the lowest point. Marriage, as a rule, is followed by a great brood of children, and the wife and mother has practically no alternative but to submit to whatever Providence has sent her in the shape of a husband.

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Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

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NATIONS AND LAUGHS.

The Various Ways Different Peoples Have of Showing Mirth.

All the world laughs, though the nations have different ways of showing mirth. The Chinese laugh is not as hearty or as expressive as the European or American. It is oftener a titter than a genuine burst of merriment. There is little character or force in it.

As for the Arabian laugh, we hear little of its hilarious ring through the ages of mirth in the old world. The Arab is generally a stolid fellow, who must see good reason for a laugh or be surprised into it. In Persia a man who laughs is considered effeminate, but free license is given to female merriment.

One reads of the "grave Turk" and the "sober Egyptian," but it is not recorded that they have never moments of mirth, when the fez bobs or the veil shakes under the pressure of some particularly "good thing." In Mohammed himself Christian writers have noticed cordiality and jocoseness, and they say there is a good ringing laugh in the prophet, with all his seriousness.

An American traveler in Europe remarks the Italian mirth as languid, but musical, the German as deliberate, the French as spasmodic and uncertain, the upper class English as guarded and not always genuine, the lower class English as explosive, the Scotch of all classes as hearty and the Irish as rollicking.

The Penurious Carlyle.

It is no drawback for a Christmas gift to be useful as well as ornamental, but there is pathos in Carlyle's presentation of a washing table to his wife at Christmas, 1850. At that time he had long escaped poverty, but could conceive no more pleasing gift than this most utilitarian article which he promised in a note which the curious may still read at his house in Cheyne row:

The Prophecy of a Washstand to the neatest of all Women. Blessings on her bonny face and be it ever blithe to me, as it is dear blithe or not. T. CARLYLE.
Dec. 25, 1850.

This message appears to have been written in a hurry, as if Carlyle, hearing the clocks strike midnight, exclaimed: "God bless my soul! It's Christmas day. Jeannie should have a present. She spoke of a washstand the other day. She shall have it." And he forthwith penned the promise thereof. Anyway, he gave a five pound note, and Mrs. Carlyle bought a marble and mahogany washstand.—London Chronicle.

The Picture In the Watch.

The following anecdote is related of Jerome Bonaparte: He had been playing cards until he lost all his ready money, then pledged his rings and finally laid his watch on the table. It was a small gold one, the back of which opened with a spring. A lady overlooking the game admired the watch and took it up to examine it. On her attempting to open the back Jerome immediately clasped it and said that must not be done. His wife, who stood by, insisted upon knowing what was in it, grew angry, reproached him with having some keepsake of a favorite there and finally, bursting into tears, quit the room.

Jerome then opened the watch and showed to all present that it contained a beautiful miniature of his first wife, Betsy Patterson, with the remark, "You see, I hope, that I could not with propriety let her see it." It was notorious that he remained deeply attached to his first wife long after their separation.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. The talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days. Steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days 9.15 p. m., Sundays 10 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5.30 p. m., due at Newport 2.45 a. m., leaving there at 3.55 a. m., for Fall River.

FARE—New York to Newport direct, or via steamer to Fall River thence rail, $3.00.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent; also at office of Newport Transfer Company, Jamestown, R. I.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Newport & Wickford

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Providence	8 30	11 20	3 18	5 00	9 00	8 34
Boston, ar	10 18	1 12	4 30	7 00	11 00	6 57
N. York, ar	1 20	4 20	8 08	11 00	?1	7 08
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	12 02		*5 00	*10 02	*1 02	*5 05
Boston		6 12	10 03	1 03	3 00	7 00
Providence		8 02	11 12	2 10	4 13	8 21
Newport, ar	8 35	8 45	1 00	4 00	6 40	10 45
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 8.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

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ON and after June 11, 1903, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 6.54, 6.54, 8.13, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.54, 10.34 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, 6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 6.54, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 6.54, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 6.54, 8.13, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 6.54, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. HYANNIS, 6.54, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 6.54 a. m., 3.08 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 6.54, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 6.54, 8.13, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 8.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.08 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 6.54, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 6.54, 6.54, 8.13, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Return 8.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and CORRY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m. aNot from Fall River.

bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
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Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after June 1st, 1903.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 8.15, 8.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.00, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Sundays and Holidays cars will be run more frequently.

Sundays and Holidays through cars to Fall River every half hour from 7.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.

Subject to change without notice.

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Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
¾	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

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The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Farther Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

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Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

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10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

SANTAL-MIDY

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A Matter of Doubt.

Hard to Tell Whose Funeral Was Going to Come Next.

It was a hot day on the mountain road, and I had stopped at a spring by the wayside to let my horse have a drink and to get one for myself, says a writer in the Washington Star. As I sat enjoying the shade and the scenery sweeping off across the valley below me, a mountaineer on a mule, with a Winchester thrown across his saddle-horn, rode up and stopped to let his "critter git a drink." We passed the time of day and as he seemed to be in no special hurry I began to ask him a few questions, including one about one of the peculiar mountain cemeteries I had seen about a mile further back.

"I was jist a-goin' thar myself," he said.

"What's going on?" I inquired. "A funeral?"

"Oh, no! not as I know of. We do most uv our buryin' on Sundays."

I commented upon this and passed on to the subject of a store I had seen about a half a mile further along than the graveyard.

"It's Parish's," he said. "Purty nice store for the mountains, too, don't you reckon?"

"Excellent, but I didn't have time to examine it very closely. There was a drunken fellow out in front swinging a gun and making himself so disagreeable that I got away as soon as I could."

The mountaineer's face lighted up at my information.

"What kind uv a lookin' feller wuz he?" he asked. "Mighty long in the coupin' with red whiskers onto his chin and only one eye?"

"That was the man, I presume, at least that describes him. I heard some one call him Jim."

"That's him shore," said my friend jerking his mule's head up out of the grass by the roadside and stiffening up in the saddle. "I said a minute ago," he went on, "that thar wasn't no funeral goin' on at the graveyard, but thar's likely to be one ef sompin' don't happen to the contrary. Air you going on over the mountain?"

I said I was.

"Well," said he, moving off down the mountain, "you stop at the first house at the head of the branch and tell somebody that Jim Anglin is down at Parish's drunk an' I'm headin' b'rds him. They'll know the rest. Good-by, thar no tellin' whose funeral t's going ter be, fer Jim ain't no slouch in a settlement uv the kind that's got ter be betwixt me an' him fer six hogs uv mine he's shot out of the woods jist for spite."

The Century.

The July Century is distinctively a fiction number; and the list of stories is long and varied enough to please the most omnivorous appetite for fiction. Easily first in interest is Homer B. Hulbert's "The Sign of the Jumna," telling the thrilling details of a British subaltern's search among the Himalayas for literary treasure-trove. How he found a remarkable book, now in the British Museum, but at the cost of twenty-three years' imprisonment in a mountain monastery, makes an unusual and engrossing tale. John Luther Long's "The Siren" is far from being a conventional romance, and it has the flavor of the sea; the coast is just the place to read the story of savage Brasild and the laughing Sea-Lady. "Mahmoud Pasha of the D. P. W." is the title of an Egyptian and English story by Frederic Courtland Penfield former United States Diplomatic Agent to Egypt, which tells of a clever Indian device which located a disastrous break in a great dam. Other fiction of the issue includes: "A Lost Story" a posthumous work by the lamented Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus"; Margaret Sutton Briscoe's "Red Tassels," David Gray's "The Braybrook Baby's Godmother" (another "Gallop" story), Will N. Harben's "A Question of Valor," Philip Berrill Mighell's "A Forty-Horse-Power Stratagem," and more chapters of Richard Whiteing's "The Yellow Van." Edwin L. Sabin continues his charming series on the life of the American village boy, this month sketching "A Boy's Loves."

How Long Man May Live.

It was Professor Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at 200 years; this on the general principle that the life of nearly all living creatures is eight times the years, months or weeks of its period of growth. That which quickly comes to maturity quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner oddly decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Horned animals are shorter lived than those without horns, fierce longer than timid and amphibious creatures longer than those which inhabit the air. The pike will continue to live for 150 or 175 years, and the common turtle is good for at least a century. Passing up the scale of life to man and skipping the patriachs, we find many recorded instances of extraordinary longevity.

The ancient Egyptians lived three times as long as the modern "lotus eaters." Instances of surprising and authenic longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans are not at all rare. Pliny notes the fact that in the reign of Emperor Vespasian (76 A D) there were 124 men living in a limited area on the river Po who were 100 years old and upward. Thee of these were 140 and seven others over 130. Cicero's wife lived to be 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public after she had celebrated her one hundred and twelfth birthday.

St. Nicholas.

For the long, warm days, on the sands, by the lake, in the country, good St. Nicholas has provided a notably rich and full July issue to please the girls and boys in many lands. A summer magazine should have a decidedly out-of-doors flavor; and that is what distinguishes Ralph Henry Barbour's "A Pair of Poachers," a story for boys refreshingly off the beaten track. Frances Courtney Baylor's "In the Cavalry" pictures army life attractively for both boys and girls. "Marjory's First Celebration" is a pretty Fourth of July story; and Howard Pyle's "The Story of King Arthur and His Knights" grows in interest.

A Selected Prayer.

"O, Lord too long have I carried the burden of my own thought of what is useful for men, and magnifies my own opinions, as if Thou hadst left care for Truth than I. Let me hold my thought of truth in love and charity with all and never despise lowly opportunities of service."

Tricks of the Trade.

Probably in no branch of trade are so many tricks and wiles practiced as in that of horse dealing, and this is why it behooves a purchaser to come to a first-class reputable market and do his purchasing through a thoroughly competent and conscientious commission firm, says an exchange.

It is safe to affirm that thousands of horses are sold throughout the country every year under false conditions, and so skillful have fakirs become that it takes a very clever and experienced man to detect the doctoring tricks of those who are anxious to sell a bad animal to the best advantage. Perhaps the commonest of all faking or bishoping as it is called—a term derived from a man named Bishop, who during the eighteenth century obtained a great reputation for making old horses appear young—is in relation to the teeth. At full age a horse has forty teeth, and not until the fifth year are all visible. Six months later the nippers or front teeth become marked by a natural cavity and the presence or absence of these marks certifies the animal's exact age. As the horse becomes older these marks wear away, and it is then that the fakir sets to work to make fresh cavities as found in a horse at the age he wishes to represent. The surface of the teeth is cut out with a steel tool, and the back lining of the groove, which must be visible, burnt in with nitrate or some other chemical. In this way horses which are over eight or nine years old are sold for five-years-old.

The age of the horse is often increased as well as reduced by means of faking the teeth. A three-year-old is sometimes transferred into a five-year-old by means of chiseling out the side milk teeth with which horses are furnished up to their third year when they are supplanted by permanent ones. The extraction of the former brings on the latter much quicker than would be the case in the natural order of things, thus making a horse appear much older than it really is.

The faking of broken-winded horses is an art in itself. It is generally accomplished by means of drugs, arsenic being chiefly used. The trickster also pays strict attention to such an animals diet previous to a show. If during the trial a horse is a little short-winded, the owner will turn furiously upon the groom for giving his horse too much hay, when in all probability it has had nothing to eat or drink for hours. The groom will therefore explain how the animal got loose and ate a bushel of oats and half a truss of hay in the night, and that he was afraid of losing his place if he said anything about it. This explanation will in nine cases out of ten satisfy the intending purchaser.

The Boy John Wesley.

Of the nineteen children born to Samuel and Susanna Wesley, only ten survived the period of infancy, and of these only three were sons. John was thirteen years younger than Samuel and six years older than Charles. Of his early boyhood only one instant is recorded. On a February night in 1709 the rectory was burned. The family, hurrying out in terror, left the boy John sleeping in his attic chamber, and he was taken out through a window only an instant before the blazing roof fell upon his bed. Wesley always retained a vivid recollection of the scene, and more than a half a century later, when, thinking himself near death, he composed his epitaph, he describes himself as "a brand plucked from the burning."

His mother deemed his rescue a providential indication that her son was preserved for some great work, and resolved, as she says, "to be more particularly careful of the soul of this child that Thou hast so mercifully provided for." There is, however, no evidence of anything precocious in the religious development of the boy, but only a certain staid over-deliberateness, which he got from his mother, but which to the more mercurial temperament of the father seemed, in a lad not yet in his teens, half amusing and half vexatious. "Sweetheart" said the rector to his wife, "I profess I think our Jack wouldn't attend to the most pressing necessities of nature unless he could give a reason for it."—From C. T. Winchester's "John Wesley" in the July Century.

Etiquette in Mexico.

Ladies do not attend funerals.

Children kiss the hands of their parents.

The hostess is served first at a Mexican table.

The bridegroom purchases the bride's trousseau.

Female friends kiss on both cheeks when greeting or taking leave.

Gentlemen speak first when passing lady acquintances on the street.

The sofa is a seat of honor and a guest waits to be invited to occupy it.

Men and women in the same social standing call each other by their first names.

When a Mexican speaks to you of his home he refers to it as "your house."

When you move into a new locality it is your duty to make the first neighborhood calls.

When friends pass each other on the street without stopping they say adios (goodby).

Cards are sent to friends upon the anniversary of their saint's day and upon New Year's Day.

Even the younger children of a family are dressed in morning upon the death of a relative.

Young ladies never receive calls from young men and are not escorted to entertainments by them.

Daily inquiry is made for a sick friend and cards are left or the names written in a book with the porter.

Big Collection.

"What is that car coupled behind the Presidential train?" asked the tall reporter.

"That is the photograph car," said the train hand.

"Photograph car?"

"Yes, it contains the pictures of all the big families in the West."—Chicago News.

The German army is served regularly with bread and porridge made largely from the peanut. Government chemists have been for some time endeavoring to extract the active principle of the ground nut for service in concentrated, palatable liquid form.

If you would acquire popularity laugh loudly at all the moss-grown stories you hear.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

The man who boasts his frankness usually has a reputation for brutality.

To Ascend Mt. Sorata.

On Tuesday Miss Annie S. Peck, mountain climber, will set forth with her expedition that will endeavor to make the ascent of Mount Sorata, in Bolivia, 24,900 feet high, and said to be the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere. The party that starts from here will consist of Miss Peck, Dr. W. G. Tight, president of the University of New Mexico, and two Swiss guides, one of whom led the Sir Martin Conway party in its former ascent of the same peak. The Conway party did not reach the top, however, having started too late, for a crevasse, over which were half thawed snow bridges, stopped the party. Miss Peck hopes to overcome this difficulty by starting earlier, while the snow and ice are still solid.

The object of Miss Peck's expedition is to take geographical, meteorological and topographical observations, and incidentally to acquire any glory that may accrue from accomplishing a great feat. Miss Peck has climbed the various Alpine peaks, has been to the top of Popocatapell Orizaba, and other peaks in Central and North America, and has seen Alaska from the summit of St. Elias. If she succeeds in her latest venture she will try Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

Miss Peck will wear an Esquimau suit, at the suggestion of Commander Peary. This will resist the bitter cold of the high altitudes. The party will land at Mollendo on July 11, and at once go overland to Arequipa, and on arriving there the ascent will begin. Among some of the equipment are ten-gallon oxygen bags and outfit for making oxygen. These will be carried about the body, and, in case of faintness a supply of oxygen can be taken through a valve in the bags. These bags have never been used in mountain climbing before. Special barometers, that go down to fifteen and eleven inches, respectively, have been made for the trip. To ascertain the temperature two boiling thermometers that boil at 140 degrees, will be used on account of the low temperature. The food taken will be condensed as much as possible, including the erbawurst, as used in the German army. Parched maize and native wine will form part of the commissary. Japanese stoves will be used in cooking.

Dr. Tight will wear a suit of fleece lined buck-skin. At Arequipa a number of Indians and donkeys, will be added to the party. Miss Peck is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been a professor at Smith College and at Purdue University, but in recent years has devoted herself to travel and exploration.—N. Y. Tribune June 14.

Southern Chivalry.

Feud Fight Stopped While Party of Young People Passed.

Raleigh, North Carolina, June 20.—A fight occurred yesterday on top of Quaker Gap mountain, Stokes county, and Capt. King was killed, it is alleged, by John Rhodes, and one or two other persons were seriously wounded.

Rhodes was arrested and committed to jail. The trouble was the result of an old feud between neighbors, and yesterday's fight was participated in by several persons on each side. Many shots were fired.

While the shooting was in progress, a party of young people returning from Vade Mecum spring heard the shots and stopped.

One old man who was participating in the fight saw the crowd and called to his associates:

"Boys, stop shooting until those young ladies and gentlemen pass."

The battle ceased while they were passing.

The Fourth in Salvator.

The ever amusing O. Henry contributes one of his best yarns to the July McClure's, a story called "The Fourth in Salvador." It relates how five born sick Americans started out to impress the Salvadoreans with the gloriousness of the national holiday; how they were aided by a genial Englishman, who joined them "not as a traitor to his country, but for the intrinsic joy of a blooming row;" how they got all the row they wanted in the shape of a Salvadorean revolution; and how they helped the revolutionists to victory, and won the eternal and pecuniarily profitable gratitude of the insurgent generalissimo. The Fourth was a howling success.

Hurrying Through College.

A story is often told of the late President Barrows of Oberlin college, regarding a young student who inquired whether he might not take less than the regular four years course, to which the president replied: "Certainly, my lad, a short course if you say so, but my advice is to take the longest course possible. You can decide the length of time you wish to devote to study, but that should depend upon what you intend to become. Just remember that when God wishes to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but when he wishes a squash he takes six months."

Rapid Progress.

Miss Vera de Muir—Well, here we are in the conservatory, and I believe that rose-bush has scratched my cheek. Will you please look and see? * * * Oh, how dare you!

Mr. Fairleigh Trapt (deeply penitent)—Forgive me, Miss Vera. I couldn't help it. * * * Let me see, darling! If there isn't a scratch on the other cheek.—Chicago Tribune.

All cases of weak and lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Familiarity breeds contempt, and there is such a thing as knowing ourselves too well.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills and learn how easy it is to be free from Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, and all Liver troubles. The little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. One a dose. Price 25 cents.

Now that a Chicago banker has offered $1,000,000 for a servant girl you will have to be more respectful than ever to your cook.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never did fail to do good.

Every girl travels under an assumed name after she is married.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.25.

Women's Dep't.

We Need Women in Politics.

Under a representative government, the execution of law is absolutely dependent on public sentiment. We may have any amount of good legislation on the statute book, but it is ineffective and futile if not sustained by public sentiment. But who forms this public sentiment that stands behind the law? Ask the policeman, or anyone concerned in law-enforcement, and he will tell you the public sentiment which counts is that which is recorded by the ballot. But half the community is silent when these questions are decided. In many of these fights for righteousness which the Watch and Ward Society has waged, I have longed deeply that the wives, mothers and sisters might have a vote. I will not say that they have not influence now, but it is imperfect, inadequate and indirect. As a rule, men manage the business, and women the home; therefore men see that the laws relating to property are sharply and strongly carried out, but the laws relating to the protection of the home and of public morals are ineffectively enforced. If women could vote, I am sure that this other part of legislation would be carried out also. At present, if a man steals, the police chase him from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If he ruins the daughters of the poor, he is not pursued with half the zeal or severity.

But it is said that women are not all good; that many women would turn out to defend the saloons and other evil resorts. Now, I am not worrying about the bad woman. In the saloons there are nine men to one woman, and in the churches two or three women to one man. I have no fear of any incursion of evil if women were allowed to register their moral earnestness at the polls. I advocate the ballot for women not so much as a privilege as a duty—not because they want it so much, but because we need them sorely. I long to have them allowed to have their voices heard in favor of those things that are just, true, pure, lovely and of good report, in this great fight that is always going on between light and darkness.—Rev. Frederick B. Allen, of Boston, Mass.

Women and Patriotism.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, pastor of Park Street Church, Boston, said in a recent address:—

"When any man says to me, 'Do you believe in giving the ballot to women?' I answer, 'No. I believe they ought to have it without its needing to be given to them.' I look upon my mother, daughter and sister as having every inborn right that I have. Why?

"1. Because women today have as much intellectual competence as men. If they were not competent, they ought not to vote. Many of our people are not competent. Thousands and thousands of emigrants pour in, and we make haste to make citizens of them. Then to turn around and say that Julia Ward Howe is not as competent as the emigrant who arrived yesterday—is it not an absurdity?

"2. Because woman's ballot would be morally beneficent. I am surprised that every man does not recognize this. People say it will coarsen women. They say, 'Look at the corruption of politics! You don't want your daughter in there.' Well, it would be disagreeable in some places, but how many noble daughters have gone into worse conditions as missionaries among the heathen, because they want to help those who need help most? When your daughter, as a school-girl, reads a composition saying that she wants to help her country, you say, 'Beautiful child! How patriotic!'—but when she is a little older, and comes up with a ballot in her hand, you say, 'Go home! It will coarsen you.' If every woman would feel it her duty to exercise that quiet influence of the vote, our country would be much the better for it! This city is certainly not the worse for women's school vote. If a woman is competent to vote for a school officer why is she no longer fit to judge of the qualifications of the same man when he becomes a candidate for legislator or Governor? What strikes me most is the absurdity of it."

Education and Housework.

There had been a domestic crisis in the Weeks family. The maid of all work had been ill; company had arrived unexpectedly, and the weather was very hot. But Florence Weeks had just come home from college, and proved a reinforcement that saved the day for the tired mother.

When the skirmish was over, her mother said, "Florence, I believe you sweep and dust and wash dishes better since you studied calculus!"

"Why not, mother?" answered the girl. "Isn't that what calculus is for?"

Good George Herbert exhorted women to devout service when he wrote:

Who sweeps a room as for Thy law
Makes that and th' action fine.

To-day his voice is echoed by the educator and the political economist. To be able to do what needs to be done, and to do it at a minute's notice, is to be the most perfect product of modern education. A woman is urged to it not alone by religion, as in earlier times, but by every social consideration as well. That a woman can read Greek or calculate an eclipse makes her more, not less, ready for service in an emergency in kitchen or laundry or dining-room. That she knows how to use her head and her hand for large matters is ground for expecting her to be skilful in small ones when occasion requires.—Youths Companion.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

New Motor Omnibus.

An excellent motor omnibus has just made its appearance in London and from the moment that its speed, reliability and comfort are proved that utter abomination of locomotion, the bus, the despair of all students of traffic problems, is doomed.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Drummer's Retort.

A commercial traveler, so the story runs, once called on the firm and requested to see Mr. Cranston. He was informed that Col. Cranston was out.

"Oh well, can I see Mr. ——?"

"Major —— is also out," was the reply.

"Ahem," said the traveler, "then perhaps I can see Mr.——?"

"Very sorry, but Capt. —— is attending a musketry class."

Disgusted, the drummer turned on his heel and was leaving, when he was stopped and asked if he would leave any message.

"Oh" he replied, "It's of no consequence, but you might just say that Lord Wolseley looked in."

If the two new Cunard steamships are to have a speed of 26 knots it is estimated that they must be 780 feet long, have 68,000 horse power, cost $6,250,000 and employ in the machinery department alone 320 men. For such a vessel the government subsidy would be $1,020,000 a year.

Titters—I see they are going to put in an X ray machine down at the opera house.

Tatters—What is the object in that?

Titters—So persons can see through the jokes uttered by the show people.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

The Tipperary Rifle.

The shillalah, or the Tipperary rifle, as it is called in the south of Ireland, is not a mere stick picked up for a few pence or cut casually out of the common hedge. It grows to maturity under the fostering care of its owner.

The shillalah, like the poet, is born, not made. Like the poet, too, it is a choice plant, and its growth is slow.

Among 10,000 blackthorn shoots perhaps not more than one is destined to become famous, but one of the 10,000 appears of singular fitness. As soon as discovered it is marked and dedicated for future service. Everything that might hinder its development is removed, and any offshoot of the main stem is skillfully cut off.

With constant care it grows thick and strong upon a bulbous root that can be shaped into a handle. The real shillalah is not more than a foot and a half long, while the knot should be about as large as a big man's fist.

The best shillalah can easily be told by the three sprigs which grow from each offshoot of the main stick.—London Answers.

Simpson—Do you know anything about art?

Jackson—I know enough about art not to try to talk about it.—Detroit Free Press.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Keep your own hair. Get more. Have a clean scalp. Restore the color. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me, where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

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To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
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Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Chicago & North-Western Railway.
13-26 (F. N. S. 26-6-28).

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

NOTES.

CONCERNING JOHN LAPHAM and RICHARD SCOTT and Some of their Descendants.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.

(Continued.)

Bridget Dryden's sister, Emme, married William Bury, Esq., whose daughter Bridget married John Hutchinson of Alford, a brother of William Hutchinson, the husband of Anne.

Bishop in his "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord" tells us of Katharine Scott of Providence who was imprisoned in Boston in 1658 and whipped "Ten Cruel Stripes with a three-fold-corded knotted Whip" for denouncing the cruelty and intolerance of the Government to the Quakers, and adds "Some of you knew her father and called him Mr. Marbury . . . . She was the mother of many children and had been married twenty years."

Catherine (Marbury) Scott was no doubt the youngest child of her parents, and was born in London between 1605 and 1611. As the registers of the parish of which her father was rector for that period are no longer in existence, it is impossible to tell the exact date of her birth. She died a widow at Newport, R. I., May 2, 1687.

Richard Scott was born at Glenford, Suffolk, England, in 1605 and was the son of Edward and Sarah (Carter) Scott, and a descendant of the Scotts of Scotts Hall in Kent. He was a lineal descendant of John Balliol, the founder of Balliol College, Oxford, and through him of the early Kings of Scotland. He came to Boston in 1634 in the Griffin with the Hutchinson party, where he no doubt first met his wife. He was married in Boston in 1637 and soon after joined Roger Williams in Providence. He was one of the 54 co-proprietors with Williams in his purchase from the Indians, and was one of those who participated in the laying out of the town lots of Providence. Later he occupied an extensive tract of land between Providence and Pawtucket and extending into Smithfield. It embraced Scotts Pond and the land on which the village of Lonsdale now stands, a part of which he later sold to the Browns and others. A part of this tract was owned by his descendants for more than 200 years. He was a commissioner to Boston in 1645 to settle the controversy with that colony in regard to Shawomet (Warwick) and a deputy to the Assembly in 1666.

Mr. Staples in his "Annals of Providence" says: "The first person in Providence who adopted the principles of Friends is stated by tradition to be Richard Scott. He was one of the early settlers of the town; at first he joined the Baptists, but he remained with them but a short time. His wife Catherine and two daughters, Patience and Mary, (also Hannah) were also among the first members of the Friends society."

Richard Scott was the first signer and reputed author of the celebrated covenant made between the first settlers of Providence, which is as follows:

"We whose names are hereunder desirous to inhabit in ye towne of providence do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or requirements as shall be made for public good of Ur body in an orderly way by the major consent of the present Inhabitants maistors of families Incorporated together into a towne fellowship and others whom they admit shall unto them.

"Only in Civill things.

(Signed) "Richard Scott, William X Renolds, Chad Brown, John Warner, John X ffield, George Rickard, Edward Cope, Thomas X Angell, Thomas Harris, ffrancis Weekes X, Benedict Arnold, Josua Winsor, William Wickenden."

Edward Cope was a cousin of Richard Scott's wife.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

4126. HARTER—Who was the father of Philip Harter who married Catherine Myers of Warren, N. Y., and was he in Rev. service?—J. S.

4127. HOTCHKISS. ATWATER—Wanted ancestry of Mary Hotchkiss who married April 22, 1754, Moses Atwater. They were of New Haven or adjacent town.—M. C. B.

4128. DUNHAM. BRANDEGEE—The Newington record of marriages says Jacob Brandegee married, Oct. 11, 1758, Abigail Dunham. Can any one tell me to what family of Dunhams Abigail belonged? Also the parents of Jacob Brandegee and where he came from? He was engaged in the W. I. trade and at one time kept a store in Great Swamp Village.—E. P. C. B.

4129. MULLINS—Can anyone give the surname of Alice, wife of William Mullins (Molines), mother of Priscilla, who married John Alden?—X. Y. Z.

4130. TYRON. ATWATER—Of what family was Abigail (or Anah) Tyron who married May [illegible] 1765, Eli[illegible] Atwater? Was she a sister of Sarah Tyron who married Oct. [illegible] 1766, Amos[illegible] Atwater and afterward moved to Vermont?—N. C. B.

4131. [illegible]—[illegible] information desired of the ancestry of [illegible] whose daughter Abigail married June [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].—[illegible]

4132. [illegible]—[illegible] born Aug. [illegible] married [illegible] Bentley, born Aug. [illegible] They lived in New Lebanon, N. Y. I would like the ancestry of both or any history connected with their families.—J. S.

4133. CHEESEBOROUGH—Who was Abigail Cheeseborough, widow of Samuel, of Westerly, R. I., who afterwards married Joshua Holmes, June 15, 1675? Would like her maiden name and ancestry.—F. S.

4134. HOLMES—Whom did Joshua Holmes, of Stonington, Conn., marry? He was son of Joshua and Fear Sturges Holmes, and was born Aug. 14, 1700.—F. S.

4135. GARDINER—George Gardiner, born——, died 1724, married Tabitha Tefft, born 1653, died about 1722. They had children, Joseph, Nicholas, Samuel, Robert, John, George, Hannah, Tabitha, Joanna. What were the dates of birth?—W. A. E.

4136. DAVIS—Simon Davis, born 1655, died 1657, was son of Nicholas and Sarah Davis. Who were the parents of Sarah? There was a daughter Sarah, who married John Miles. When was she born, and when did she marry?—D. B.

4137. DAILEY—Who was the wife of Samuel Dailey, son of John of Providence, R. I.? When was Samuel born? He was in Providence, R. I., in 1700.—B. N. P.

4138. DOLOVER—Who was Rachel Dolover, of Kingstown and East Greenwich, R. I., wife of Joseph, who died in 1731? They had eight children, Joseph, John, Rebecca, Lydia, Sarah, William, Mary, Abigail. Abigail married —— King. What was his Christian name? When did she marry him?—C. S. P.

4139. BASTER—Who was the wife of Roger Baster, of Newport, R. I., in 1666? Did any of his children have issue?—J. D.

4140. RICHMOND—Cyrus Richmond, of Westerly, R. I., was the son of John and Elizabeth Richmond. Did he live to marry, if so, whom, and did he have any children?—W. E. J.

4141. GEORGE—Would like the parentage of Samuel George, probably of New Shoreham, R. I., whose daughter Mary married Joseph Mitchell, in 1703.—N. S. T.

4142. MITCHELL—Thomas, Margaret and Elizabeth were the children of Thomas Mitchell and wife Margaret. Would like the date of marriage, and of the births of the children. What was the ancestry of Margaret?—N. S. T.

4143. BARTON—Rufus Barton, of Warwick, R. I., married, Jan. 4, 1705, Sarah Robinson, of Rowland. They had son Rufus. When was he born, and whom did he marry? Would like any information concerning his descendants.—B. R. M.

4144. COOMER—What was the Christian name of —— Coomer, who married Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of John, and is so mentioned in John's will?—M. C.

4145. SCOTT—Who were the children of Nathaniel Scott, who was born April 18, 1711, son of Silvanus, of Smithfield, R. I.?—D. L.

4146. WILCOX—Can any one give me the list of children of Stephen Wilcox, of Little Compton, R. I., and Dartmouth, Mass.? He was born Jan. 10, 1708, son of Stephen and Susanna (Briggs) Wilcox. Would like to learn name of Stephen's wife.—D. M.

4147. CLARKE—Who were the parents of —— Clarke, who married William Peckham, of Newport, R. I.? He was born about 1647, died 1734. His second wife was Phebe Weeden.—R. P.

4148. EVANS—Does any one know anything about Dorcas Evans, daughter of Richard and Patience (Allen) Evans, of Newport, R. I., who was born Sept. 29, 1686? Did she marry, and whom?—H. W.

4149. COLLINS—Who was Silvester Collins, born Oct. 27, 1668, in Newport, R. I.?—E. W.

4150. LONG—Who was Mary, wife of Joseph Long, of East Greenwich or Portsmouth, R. I.? Their daughter Mary married Henry Straight.—G. O. P.

4151. OSBORNE—What was the date of marriage of Jeremiah Osborne, of Bristol, R. I., and Mercy Davis, daughter of Nicholas? Their son Robert was born Aug. 11, 1684.—G. O. P.

4152. RICHARDSON—William Richardson was born Jan. 15, 1578. When did he die? Did he marry?—C. S. D.

4153. HOLWAY—Who was Hannah Holway, who married Job Card, of New Shoreham and Charlestown, R. I., as his second wife? She was born April 15, 1702. Would like her ancestry.—C. C.

4154. CASE—Who was John Case, born probably at East Greenwich, R. I., April 28, 1729? Who was his wife, and did he have any children?—N. S.

4155. WAIT—Who was the wife of John Wait, of Dartmouth, Mass., who was born Nov. 30, 1711, son of Thomas, and Mary (Tripp) Wait?—N. S.

4156. MUMFORD—Who were the ancestors of Abigail Mumford, wife of Thomas of Newport, R. I.? Their son George married Mary Robinson, daughter of Rowland.—N. S.

4157. MEW. COLEMAN—Who was the wife of Thomas Coleman, of Newport, R. I., whose daughter Sarah married Richard Mew, of Noel, in 1702?—N. S.

4158. HOWELL—Can any one give me a list of the grandchildren of John Howell, of Little Compton, R. I., who married Mary ——? There were [illegible] children, but I do not know how many of them grew up. Peter, John, Elizabeth, ——, Luke, Benjamin, William.—J. L. H.

4159. TREBY—Peter Treby b. —— [illegible], d. May 26, 1759, m. Mehitable Hoxsie, of John H. and Anne C[illegible], Nov. 21, 17[illegible].

Mehittable b. May 2, 1655, d. in Freetown Aug. 12, 1776.

Peter b. 1716, d. April 5, 1717.

Peter b. 1721, d. May 26, 1759.

Ruth b. 1724, d. April 5, 1725.

Peter Treby (of Newport) b. 1721, d. May 26, 1759, m. Susanna Church, April 2, 1741, in the Congregational Church in Newport.

Susanna was b. 1720, died in (Bristol) April 6, 1808.

Mary b. 1742, d. May 11, 1742.

Peter b. 1747, d. July 17, 1749.

Austus b. 1750, d. Dec. 27, 1802.

William b. 1751, d. Jan. 22, 1755.

William b. 1756, d. Mar. 2, 1756.

Susanna b. 1757, in Newport, d. Aug. 31, 1841.

Mehittable b. 1759, d. May 24, 1804.

Susanna Treby, b. in Newport Feb. 9, 1757, d. in Bristol, Aug. 31, 1841, m. Richard Smith of Bristol, Nov. 27, 1777.

Sally m. William Pierce.

Mary m. Nathaniel Pain.

Susan m. —— Moor.

Mehittable Treby, b. in Newport, 1759, d. May 24, 1804, m. Benjamin Church, and had Mehittable S., b. April 24, 1783, d. Feb. 17, 1848, m. William S. N. Allan, Jr., of Newport, June 15, 1809.

Is Peter Treby that m. Mehittable Hoxsie the son of Peter and Ruth? Would be glad of any information about the Trebys.

Is Susanna Church of Capt. Charles Church and Mary Pope the one that m. Peter Treby in Newport April 2, 1741?

Also would like information of Austin Treby b. 1750, and brother of Susanna, b. 1756, and Mebittable, b. 1759.

When did Mehittable Treby marry Benjamin Church?

Was Benjamin Church in active service in the Revolution? I have been told he was one of Washington's bodyguard.—A. M. F.

Jolly July

Our Fly Screens Prevent the "Pesky Mosquitoe."

Perhaps you don't see it, would Sol makes you forget all your prayers of the last four weeks. The ice man does though. How he's longed for this; what a picnic he'll have, if you don't get

A Ranney Refrigerator.

It uses nearly 20 per cent. less ice than any other box to do the same work, because the ice is so much better protected from outside heat—three times the insulation of any other, and then besides it is such a food preserver—there's no chance for taint, the whole inside removes piece by piece for cleaning and the air is so free from moisture that sulphur matches, even, won't dampen in one. Our little price only comes from big buying.

All Hard Wood from $6.75.

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Bright, Clean, Shiny Coal

In the sort we deliver—the little-waste kind, the heat-making, quick-cooking kind. It does the work in short order, doesn't cost much more than the sort you don't want to give cellar room, any way we'd like to send you a sample ton of

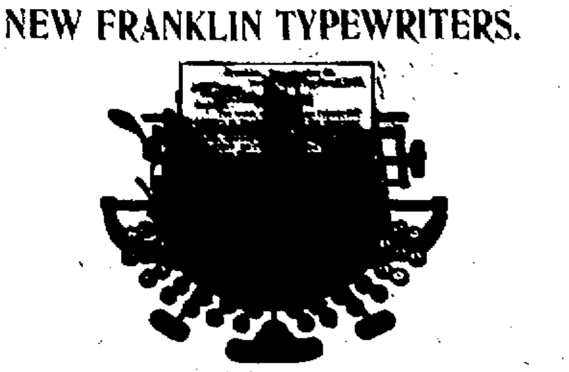
LORBERRY STOVE.

A postal will bring the sample. For sale by the

G. B. REYNOLDS CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
and SHERMAN'S WHARF.
Telephone 222-2 & 222-3

NEW FRANKLIN TYPEWRITERS.



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Rent applies on purchase. On the Franklin all the writing is in plain sight. With writing in sight, mistakes are more easily corrected, there is no lifting of the carriage, and less work all around. *Write for our catalogue.*

Cutter Tower Co., 24 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

TOMATO PLANTS, $12.00 per 1,000.

STRATEGEM PEAS,

True Stock, just arrived, $5.50 per bushel.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE,

$4 per 100.

GARDEN and FARM SEEDS of all kinds.

F. L. ZIEGLER,

PRACTICAL SEEDSMAN, 18 BROADWAY

Stop! Look!!

And take a chance at listening to what the Dividend Endowment Policies of the

Home Life Insurance Co.

WILL DO FOR YOU.

The adaptability to changing circumstances, providing for all financial embarrassments and the minimum cost make this contract Perfection in life insurance. If you are in good health and considering life insurance do not fail to investigate these policies.

For full particulars address

J. MURRAY CANN, General Agent,

338-339 Banigan Building, Providence, R. I.

Reliable man who can produce business wanted for agency, Newport County.

6-20

Coddington Savings Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25, 1903.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of this bank, held this day, the following named persons were elected trustees for the year ensuing: T. Mumford Seabury, Jeremiah W. Horton, John F. Langley, John E. Seabury, Clark H. Burdick, Francis S. Barker, Gardiner S. Perry, John E. Durfee, Charles A. Brackett, I. Goodwin Hobbs and Theophilus T. Pitman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Jeremiah W. Horton was elected President, T. Mumford Seabury, Vice President; Nathl. R. Swinburne, Treasurer; Edward L. Spencer, Asst. Treasurer, and David F. Easterbrooks, Clerk.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Secretary.

FREEBODY PARK.

BATH ROAD, NEAR BELLEVUE AVE. CARS PASS IT.

SHEEDY'S OPEN-AIR SUMMER THEATRE

Finest in America.

WEEK OF MONDAY JULY 6 AFTERNOON [illegible] EVENINGS [illegible]

An Inviting Array of

Vaudeville

CELEBRITIES,

Headed by Newport's Greatest Favorite,

MERRY JESSIE

Couthoui,

The Charming Comedien.

Admission with seat 25c.

Ladies Afternoons, 10c. To Best Seats.

Box Office open daily at 10 a. m. Telephone 701.

Launch Princess, Capt. Champlin, leaves Kinsley's Wharf every night at 11 o'clock, after the Park performance for Jamestown. Fare 10 cents.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 7.05, 10.30 a. m.; 3 p. m., (9 p. m. Saturdays only). Sundays 8.05, 11.30 a. m.; 5, 5.10 and 8 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 9 a. m.; 2 and 5 p. m. Sundays, 9.45, 10 a. m.; 2 and 5 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicut and Prudence Parks daily, Sundays included; also 9 a. m. from Providence and 5 p. m. from Newport, Fridays, for passengers only.

LEAVE NEWPORT

FOR NARRAGANSETT PIER

Week days, 10.45 a. m. Return, 1.05 p. m. (Sundays, 11.30 a. m. Return, Sundays, 4.20 p. m.)

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Week days, 10.45 a. m. Return, 2.45 p. m. (Sundays, 11.25 a. m. Return, 3.10 p. m.)

FOR FALL RIVER.

Week days, 5.10 p. m. Return, 8.45 a. m. (Sundays, 6.15 p. m. Return, 9.30 a. m.)

FOR ROCKY POINT.

Week days, 10.30 a. m.; 3 p. m., and (Saturdays only 9 p. m.). Sundays, 8.05, 11 a. m.; 9 p. m. Return, week days, 2.30 and 5.30 p. m. Return, Sundays, 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.

All freight should be unloaded on the wharf 15 minutes before leaving time of steamer to insure shipment. No freight transported Sunday.

Large and small steamers to charter for day and evening parties during the summer season of 1903 on application to

R. BUFFUM,
Supt. Transportation.

A. H. WATSON, President.

Newport Casino.

Music for the Season of 1903.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, July 6,

MORNING CONCERTS

Every Week Day, from 11 to 1.

Evening Concerts every Sunday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC and DANCING.

Casino Theatre every Thursday evening from 9.30 to 12.30.

NOTICE.

We Have Removed our Stock of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Mechanics' Tools,

TO THE STORE

201 THAMES STREET, ENGS BUILDING,

next door north of old location,

And invite the public to inspect our increased facilities for their accommodation.

On and after July 1,

we shall close every evening at 6 o'clock, excepting

MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 9 o'clock.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

201 Thames Street.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of her former husband, THOMAS J. SHERMAN, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the sole Executrix thereof; that said will has been proved, approved, allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has been granted letters testamentary by said Court of Probate on the estate of said Thomas J. Sherman and that she is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executrix of the said will. All persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas J. Sherman are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JENNETTE R. SHERMAN,
Executrix.

Middletown, R. I., June 20, 1903—6-27

First National Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid on and after July 1, 1903.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., June 27, 1903. 6-27

Newport National Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] and one-half per cent will be paid on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1903.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

6-27

AN

OCEAN EXCURSION

AROUND

Block Island

FROM

Newport & Providence

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1903.

Weather permitting the splendid Providence Line Steamer

PLYMOUTH

Will on Saturday, July 4th, 1903, leave Fox Point Wharf, Providence, at 11 a. m., and Newport 1 p. m., for a trip around Block Island; returning, she will be due to reach Newport at about 6 p. m., and Providence at 8.30 p. m.

The Yachts RELIANCE, COLUMBIA and CONSTITUTION are scheduled for trial races off Newport on July 4th. It is expected that this trip will afford a splendid opportunity to see the great racers under the most favorable conditions.

Music by the Steamer Plymouth Orchestra

First class dining room, lunch counter and cafe service.

TICKETS ONLY $1,

Will be on sale at the Fall River Line Office, 272 Thames street, commencing July 1st. Purchase tickets and staterooms in advance and avoid possible disappointment.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, April 8th, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 2801, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court June 26th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1902, in favor of John F. Johnston, of Fall River, Massachusetts, doing business under the name of John F. Johnston & Co., plaintiff, and against Henry Miller and Clara B. Miller, of Portsmouth, in Newport County, R. I., defendants, I have this day at 50 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants or either of them had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Town of Portsmouth, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded: Beginning at the point of intersection of the public road or highway leading from Bristol Ferry to Newport, with a certain thirty foot private way, situate on and owned by the estate formerly of late Sophia T. Mitchell, running thence north twenty-five degrees east along the line of said public highway one hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth (151 1-10) feet; thence north fifty-three degrees west, two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet; thence south thirty-three degrees west, one hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth (151 1-10) feet; thence south fifty-five degrees east, three hundred (300) feet, to the point or place of beginning, containing one acre more or less.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
Sheriff.

6-13-4w

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate by Public Auction.

To the heirs of Thomas Manchester, formerly of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, and to all other persons interested in said premises:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale and power of attorney contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by Thomas Manchester to John F. Carr, dated May 1, 1879, and recorded in Tiverton, R. I., Deeds, Book 27, Page 486, the assignments of said mortgage being as follows: From John F. Carr to Clark Estes, formerly of said Tiverton, deceased, dated October 27, 1880, and recorded in said Registry, Book 28, Page 503; from George N. Durfee, administrator of the estate of Clark Estes, to the Island Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., dated August 11, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 30, Page 179; from said Island Savings Bank to George N. Durfee, dated June 6, 1902, and recorded in said Registry Book 45, Page 451, and from George N. Durfee to Sidnia M. Sanford, dated August 22, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 45, Page 510, and for breach of the conditions of said mortgage, and to foreclose the same, will be sold on the premises, by public auction, on SATURDAY, July 18, 1903, at two o'clock p. m., the premises described in the said Mortgage Deed, as follows:

"The following described tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Tiverton, and bounded and described as follows: North, by land of Gideon W. Manchester; East and South, by land of William B. Simmons; West, by the highway or Crandall road, and contains twenty-one (21) acres of land, more or less."

Terms made known at time and place of sale.

By order of
SIDNIA M. SANFORD,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

Who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid upon said property at the sale thereof.

June 21, 1903—6-27-4w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 20, A. D. 1903.

MARY BONNELL SOUTHWICK, Widow, presents to this Court her petition, in writing, representing that

FRANK TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK,

late of the City, County and State of New York, deceased, left a last will and testament bearing date December 11th, 1895, which has been duly admitted to probate by the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, in said State of New York; that she is the sole Executrix of said will and the sole legatee named therein; and that said Frank T. Southwick at the time of his death was seized of an interest in certain real estate in said Middletown, whereon said will may operate, and praying that a copy of said will and of the probate thereof, duly authenticated under the seal of said Surrogate's Court, where said will has been proved and allowed as aforesaid and presented to this Court with said petition, may be filed and recorded in the Probate office in said Middletown.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of July next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

6-27

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 15, A. D. 1903.

JULIA H. HOWLAND, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents [illegible] this Court her first and final account [illegible] the estate of said deceased, and prays [illegible] that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of July next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

6-27